

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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PROPERTY OWNERS' RIGHTS

Oct. 30.

No apology is needed for reverting to the extremely important decision given by his Honour Judge Skinner Turner last Tuesday in what is commonly known as the Ancient Lights case. For the matter is one vitally affecting the interests of the community in general. To recall as briefly as possible the main features of the case, there are in Peking Road two adjacent lots of land 117c, now occupied by the British & Foreign Bible Society, and 117 held by Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas. Prior to 1868 they were one lot, but in that year the land was split up, and the piece known as 117c, with a house upon it, was transferred to a British subject, lot 117, on which there never has been a house, to a non-British purchaser. Now the owners of 117 wish to build on it in such wise, admittedly, as would seriously interfere with the light and air of the house on 117c; and the owners of this lot claimed an easement in this respect to restrain such building. As everybody knows, they lost their case. It would be absurd to attempt to summarize the learned judge's reasoning in half-a-dozen lines. But the fundamental consideration appears to be this: that whereas in English law, such an easement might be taken as being implied at the time of the transfer in 1868, a house then existing on the land, no such implication could be assumed in respect of land in China where, in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, the law of the country must be held to apply. And Chinese land law, though containing other provisions to safeguard the owner from his

neighbour, says nothing about light and air.

A further consideration which also evidently weighed strongly with his Lordship was the impossibility of declaring a right, of which the principal value would be that it ran with the land and remained binding on every owner, no matter what his nationality. As Shanghai is constituted to-day it is more than difficult, it must prove in practice impossible, to assert the application of the English law of real estate. That law, which is in effect the outcome of the old feudal system, contains infinite refinements and delicacies of principle. To a great extent the American law of real estate is the same as the English, only such provisions being dropped as were found to be unsuited to the newer country: and if there were nobody in Shanghai but British and Americans, or if it were possible to enact that a piece of land once held by a British subject could never be transferred to any but a British subject, the English law might be applied without serious difficulty. But where any piece of land may be owned by an Englishman to-day, a Dutchman tomorrow and a Jugo-Slav next week, there is no such possibility, and no means of contriving any provision in a deed of conveyance which should run with the land and remain equally binding on all owners. It is remarkable that no such case as the one just decided has ever before come into the Supreme Court. The probable explanation is that difficulties of this kind were previously disposed of by common consent, on the sound principle of letting sleeping dogs lie. But Tuesday's decision has awakened a whole pack of potentially nasty curs. Virtually, there appears no power to prevent any landowner from making himself obnoxious to his neighbours in any way he likes.

Two points, however, in the Judge's decision should specially be mentioned. Express contracts are known in China, which no doubt Chinese courts would en-

force as to building, that it shall not exceed a certain height or go beyond a certain line. And if Chinese law admits so much as this, obviously designed for the protection of a neighbour's light, might it not be amended to include other kinds of protection of property? At any rate might not the Chinese Government be induced thus to amplify it by special enactment? For there is this second point also mentioned by his Lordship, that "the introduction of European houses into China must have brought other ideas into existence . . . and the growth of Western civilization and the springing up of new institutions must lead to new ideas." In other words, we are making history fast in Shanghai and the law which did well enough in 1868 will not serve in 1920, still less in another ten or twenty years. And this consideration is emphasized by the fact that the Settlement is distinctly limited and a great many more people and interests and enterprises are crowding into it than it was ever designed to contain. Our object in drawing attention to this question is not so much to do anything for the central district, which is probably past praying for, as to protect the outer parts. The French Council has, we believe, been able to protect certain roads by refusing the intending perpetrators of nuisances gas, water, electricity and police protection. But this eminently practical solution of the problem by a most practical race appears to be unworkable in the International Settlement. The only visible remedy is to get Chinese law amended and expanded; and we think the various Chambers of Commerce might well combine in approaching the Consular Body to this end.

PEKING, Nov. 2.—Dr. Wellington Koo has invited Mr. Tyau, author of "London through Chinese Eyes," to assist the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations in an expert capacity. Mr. Tyau has accepted.—Reuter.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Nov. 1.

THE official celebrations of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan falling on a Sunday are observed by the Japanese community of Shanghai to-day, and on behalf of British residents in China we offer our best wishes, with the special hope that the coming year may bring to his Majesty better health than he has recently enjoyed. The gradual change from the semi-divine attributes previously possessed by the Throne in Japan has often been remarked. We may believe that no one is more anxious to accentuate the human aspect of his position and the close community of interest between himself and his subjects than is the Emperor. Political discussion does not go well with birthday greetings. But Japan presents a peculiarly interesting example of the struggle between feudalism, caste and privilege and the liberalism that belongs to democracy in its best form, which it was never more important to dwell upon than to-day. Much, if not all, that other peoples find fault with in Japan's doing are due to the feverish struggles of the old privileged class to cling to their ascendancy; and no better assistance could be given to them, no greater disservice done to their opponents, who stand for justice and peace with all men, than by the blind indiscriminating attacks upon Japan and everything Japanese, in which too many writers and public speakers delight. Only by recognizing the distinction can we be fair to the Japanese nation and hasten the overthrowing of the old powers, which are as much disliked by the best elements in Japan's political and business life as ever they can be abroad. One solution of the problem, as history ancient and modern most clearly teaches, is to be found in the close alliance of Throne and people: and of his appreciation of that fact the Emperor Yoshihito's reign has furnished many proofs.

MESSRS. Ting Jui-ling and Hsu Ching-yung, two Shanghai silk merchants, have been appointed to represent China at the International Silk Exposition to be held in New York next April. Twenty Chinese women will also be selected to go to New York to give an exhibition of Chinese flature methods.

THE COAL STRIKE AGREEMENT

Nov. 1.

THE most obvious comment upon the coal strike agreement reported to-day is: Why might not this have been arrived at without a fight which will have held up the production of coal for three weeks and dealt a most damaging blow to all British industries? Whether this fight may yet prove to have compensated for itself on the conventional principle of "clearing the air" depends upon the spirit in which the bargain between owners and miners is observed in time to come. The great feature of the agreement is that by means of these joint committees, these recurrent adjustments of wages and profits, and the dependence of both these on the amount of output, it may serve to bring owners and miners into closer touch, to make both realize, and to understand that the other party realizes, their obligations and thus to undercut the evil influence of those who agitate for agitation's sake. It has been a perpetual complaint of the miners that the owners could have increased output by new machinery. We have no means of knowing how far this is true, but at any rate the new agreement is a safeguard against dereliction of this kind, if such there be. Meanwhile the miners get their two shillings, but may lose it again if they do not work.

This will be the real difficulty in the future working of the agreement: to make the miners realize that the profits and the wages rise and fall together. And to this end something more is wanted than the joint committees. Half the trouble between Capital and Labour to-day is due to the intervention of the vast soul-less organization of the limited liability company, which has reduced the workman to a mere figure on a pay-roll and has destroyed the old personal intimacy between employer and employed. This, perhaps, more than anything else has opened the door to Bolshevik intrigue, of the existence of which there is no shadow of doubt. Sinn Fein is possibly not Bolshevism (though some hold another view) but its aims as regards the unity of the Empire are very similar; and its progress is closely watched not only by the executive

councils of the trade unions, but especially by those less known but far deadlier malcontents, who preach revolution in every public house and working-man's club. These are the men whose influence has to be fought. Propaganda is not a word we care much for, and as a thing it has been intolerably overworked of late. But the labour agitator has had the field too much to himself, and for the restoration of sanity and peace he must be met on his own ground, in the circles he frequents, and every lie he utters instantly confounded with the truth.

Meanwhile, let honour be paid where honour is due. As in the railway strike last year the character of the British working-man has been splendidly vindicated. Two millions of men were on strike, thousands of others lost their jobs because the miners were striking. Yet there was no trouble except for a few hours, all told, in Downing Street and Ton-y-Pandy, where, in view of the whole record, we are justified in thinking that no genuine working-men were involved. It has again been proved that the British artisan and labourer are not revolutionaries. They have no inclination for smashing either property or constitutions. And this innate peacefulness suggests that we do not by any means hear both sides of the story in these industrial disputes. The Bolshevik agitator is not the only cause of unrest. The extravagance and ostentation of the new plutocracy of the Solly Joel order are a source of discontent and angry feeling which cannot be underestimated; and in the "after war" phase, through which the nations are passing, it is not only the trade unions to whom work and moderation need to be preached.

OUR CENOTAPH

Nov. 2.

Now that the work of the Shanghai War Memorial Committee has progressed so far that preparations for erection of the Cenotaph on the Bund are well forward, it is somewhat remarkable that the scheme should (for the first time) come under public criticism. Let us briefly review the situation. When the Committee, representing the Councils of the International and French Settlements, and the various

Chambers of Commerce, and having full executive power, first met some months ago, it immediately decided to consult the public and invite suggestions as to the kind of memorial best suited to Shanghai. With this object in view, a circular letter was addressed to, and published by, all our local newspapers. This was the cheapest and best form of publicity open to a Committee without funds, and it is to be presumed that the public to whom the notice was addressed did in fact read it.

With what result? A few letters appeared, commending the following suggestions: A Cenotaph, a Triumphal Arch, Scholarships, the General Hospital scheme, a Commercial Museum, a Free Library and War Museum, a new road through the two Settlements, and lastly, "an artificial mound, 200-ft. high, embellished with a cenotaph." There was no discussion worth speaking of. One suggestion only was privately communicated to the Committee. On the whole, the public attitude might accurately have been described as one of strict neutrality, or complete indifference. It was difficult to determine which. The only outstanding feature of the occasion was a painfully obvious lack of interest and enthusiasm. Thus the Committee was left to its own devices. The suggestions offered were duly considered, and the Cenotaph decided upon. This decision, announced generally through the Press, evoked neither question nor criticism. Local architects were then asked to submit designs, an award was made by technical experts, the drawings were exhibited in the Town Hall, and in three days were viewed by less than a dozen people. Again, apparently no interest, and certainly no criticism.

Now, in fairness to the Committee it can scarcely be said they have given the public no opportunity of expressing its view and judgement in the matter, and under assurance of due consideration. The public was given ample time in which to "have its say," and the public said nothing. That being so, it would seem that nothing remains but to accept the Committee's choice of a memorial. As to the intuity of the Cenotaph, the motif of the memorial is essentially sentimental, to enshrine a memory, to record enduringly an ideal of service realized in sacrifice. It may be argued that we can best honour the dead by serving the living; to

which the Committee might reply, that the duty devolves upon us of rendering tribute to both in appropriate ways. The need of philanthropy is upon us always, but the Great War was unique, and so should our memorial be.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Nov. 2.

POLLING begins to-day for the Presidential election in America and the general consensus of opinion—notwithstanding the eleventh hour surprises recorded in to-day's telegrams—is that the Republican candidate will win. It is probably no easier for Americans, even with their natural addiction to speeches, to be much clearer as to the issues involved than it is for outsiders, after being assailed with some three hundred and forty addresses: Senator Harding is credited with over a hundred and seventy and Governor Cox will hardly have been less prolific. And so the fundamental issue on which the latter's hopes threaten to be wrecked appears to be that after eight years of Democrat administration the country wants a change. That is a perfectly natural phenomenon, familiar in all countries and neither President Wilson, Governor Cox nor any other Democrat need feel hurt thereat. Whatever crimes or deficiencies may be urged against their term of office could probably be paralleled of any Government in any country and will no doubt, *mutatis mutandis*, be thrown in the teeth of the Republicans five years hence. If it is human to err, it is especially the lot of Governments which have had a long innings.

According to our Washington correspondent prohibition does not appear likely to influence a single vote even among German-Americans. For one thing, if we are not mistaken, the question has been decided beyond undecided. The Constitution has been amended and the amendment stands as the law of Medes and Persians. But more than this, however, greatly that amendment may have been due at first to slightly overwrought sentiment, we believe that the considered judgement of America approves what has been done and would, if need were, do it again. The power of the saloon both morally and politically is something which non-Americans can-

not appreciate, and there was only one way to break that power. This is the feeling of innumerable former moderate drinkers. They enjoyed their occasional cocktail, their wine, or their whiskey and were sorry to lose them. Yet they were perfectly ready to give up their private tastes for the general good and the idea of bringing up a new generation which should never have known alcohol and the evils attendant on it appealed strongly to their imagination.

To Europe the supremely interesting question in the contest is its ultimate result as regards the League of Nations. Frankly, we do not understand what Senator Harding's position is on this great subject, but so far as can be seen he is opposed to America's entry in any form that would make her an efficient member of the League. Nor does it seem that the nation's attitude as a whole is more favourable. That, however, is not surprising. Foreign entanglements, as the saying goes, are not popular in England where we are much nearer to the events which make them necessary than are Americans. In all such matters it is the duty of political leaders to guide public opinion, and one would like to be assured that Senator Harding's attitude is due as much to an impartial appreciation of the issues as it appears to be to political dislike for anything advocated by President Wilson. From the standpoint of the League there is but one thing to be said: that unless America enters it on an equally frank and unreserved footing with other Powers it is doomed to sterility. As Mr. T. W. Lamont's recent speech at the Consortium showed, there is no lack of highly influential men in America who appreciate that vital fact. Let us hope that their influence will stand a better chance of asserting itself in the comparative quiet of settled administration than it can expect to do in the dust of an election arena.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Nov. 3.

THE second conference of British Chambers of Commerce of China opens this morning in H.M. Supreme Court under the best auspices and with an exceedingly interesting agenda paper for its delectation. It is fortunate in having been able to secure

the presence of His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Peking to preside at the opening ceremony. We may be sure that Mr. Clive will find as much interest in meeting the British business men of Shanghai as they in meeting him. Even with but a two days' railway journey between them, the two cities are too often as wide apart as the proverbial poles in thought. It is difficult for the man of business to appreciate the countervailing considerations which the diplomatist must bear in mind on any subject: and, if it may be said without offence, the mists of the Forbidden City would seem occasionally to envelop Legation Quarter and to hide from it things quite plain to the outer world in China. There is probably no real discrepancy between the two points of view, but, what is quite as bad, there appears to be: and every opportunity of dissipating such misapprehension is welcome.

It was hardly to be expected that as many Chambers would succeed in being represented at the second conference as were at the first. But ten out of a total sixteen is a very excellent showing. That so many busy men have been able to lay aside their own work for long journeys and four days' conferring, is both a proof of the great value that they find in the organization and a tribute to its vitality. It shows that the spirit of cooperation among the British communities of China and the willingness of their members to subordinate private to national interests, on which speakers and journalists justly dwelt a year ago as the outstanding feature of the meeting, is strong in every heart. There have, no doubt, been occasions during the past year when this or that Chamber did not see eye to eye with its colleagues and would have been extremely pleased to take its own line. But the bond of fellowship has been loyally observed and the strength and prestige of the whole Association incalculably increased thereby. We wish the Conference as fruitful discussions as it enjoyed last year and the success in its undertakings which its great purpose so amply merits.

A new Chinese daily was due to appear in Tientsin on Monday. The promoters are Mr. Liu Tieh-an, Mr. Shih Tze-chow and Mr. Meng Chén-hou. The paper aims at the furtherance of democratic principles.

THE PROPOSED LOAN

Nov. 3.

THE International Famine Relief Committee, representing important Chinese and foreign interests in the north, has addressed the President and Premier suggesting the raising of a foreign loan of \$50,000,000 on the security of an additional half per cent. on the Customs duty. This would make the ad valorem Customs tariff $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and by means of this additional half per cent. the Committee suggests that a sum of roughly \$7,000,000 would be available yearly for the purposes of the loan. Of this total one half would be devoted to the payment of interest and the other half would go to a sinking fund which would be sufficient to repay the total in eighteen years.

We have every reason to believe that the Treaty Powers are prepared to agree to the extra half per cent. on the Customs tariff, given the necessary guarantees that the money will be properly spent. Both Chinese and foreigners are unanimous that official interference must be absent, an exceedingly healthy sign indeed. There are, of course, questions of business contracts still to mature which would be adversely influenced by the increase, but this is a small difficulty. Once the principle is settled the increase can be delayed in its operation wherever necessary without essentially affecting the security offered to the investor. Presumably, likewise, the financial and diplomatic authorities in Peking are satisfied that the additional percentage will be ample to meet interest and sinking fund, and, if the loan can be floated at seven per cent., the figures put forward bear this out. But here we are bound to ask whether too optimistic a view has not been taken of the suggested flotation. Is it possible to-day to float a loan successfully at seven per cent.? In the first place we can be absolutely certain that unless the Chinese Government puts itself unreservedly in the hands of the Consortium it might as well give up all hope of a foreign loan, even for famine purposes. Then the chances of the Consortium securing a sum of \$50,000,000 at seven per cent. are by no means sure. The average rate of interest on Chinese securities to-day, taken on their market price,

is over this figure, and we have two recent government flotations in America to guide us as to the price one has to pay for the use of money. One of these is the French loan, between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000, and the other a Norwegian loan of \$20,000,000, and the rate of interest is eight per cent. in each.

One suggestion is that an internal loan might be raised, and there is every likelihood that a considerable sum of money would be forthcoming. One Chinese banker has expressed the opinion that it would be cheaper to do this than to go abroad, believing that the sum suggested could be secured within six months, and at not more than seven per cent. Here also, it is satisfactory to mention, Chinese bankers would have nothing to do with the flotation unless it were absolutely certain that officialdom were kept strictly segregated from the proceeds. The money is, however, needed immediately, and in spite of the optimistic view as we have quoted, it seems certain that China must have speedy recourse to the Consortium. The interest the Chinese receives on his money in the course of his ordinary dealings varies very greatly, the average is above seven per cent. Accordingly he does not, as a rule, rush into these investments. It is as well to bear these points in mind when considering a loan of this description, seeing that it is impossible to get the money needed except by borrowing.

THE CHINESE WORKMAN

Nov. 4.

EUROPEANS who have had long experience with Asiatic labour invariably speak highly of the Chinese workman. Railway engineers say that the Chinese coolie is a much better man than the Malay, the Siamese or the Indian who does unskilled labour. Certainly it will be conceded that, so far as skilled labour is concerned, the Chinese worker is excellent although, comparisons concerning labour are always difficult, especially under different climatic conditions.

It is sometimes asserted, by European foremen and employers of labour in China, that it takes three Chinese to do the work of one white man. It is not easy

to believe the statement. It may be that those who really think it true have in mind the work done by the white man in England. A British foreman or manager comes out here with a knowledge of the output on the particular class of work upon which he was engaged at home, and he is surprised that he cannot maintain the same production per man per day in the East. We may believe that it does take three Chinese to do as much work, let us say, in a local dockyard as one Briton does in a shipyard on the Clyde. It by no means follows that the man from the Clyde would maintain his output here. Indeed, we know quite well that he cannot do so. It is an interesting speculation as to whether we Westerners really can do as much work, day in and day out, in the East as do the natives.

The climate is responsible for a great deal. It is not possible for a foreigner to maintain the same output of manual or intellectual work in this country as in Great Britain. What the native is capable of doing it is really very difficult to determine. There is a local tradition, which seems to be well founded, that a Chinese can get more work out of his fellow-countrymen than can the European. On the other hand, it must also be remembered that the quality of the work done varies considerably in both cases. Many of us are willing to pay an increased price for native work, such as furniture, when it is done under the supervision of an English firm. The greatest difficulty that Europeans encounter is to obtain a finish to the work. That, again, is very remarkable, when we reflect upon the infinite pains and patience of the Chinese craftsman in such a trade as ivory carving.

In the East it is quite usual to hear it said that the people labour from sunrise to sunset. But the discipline to which such labour is subjected cannot compare with that of the West. In Shanghai we have examples of the factory system, and doubtless, as time goes by, we shall obtain most interesting statistics. In some cases it is possible to obtain all the labour needed for a job at about half the price paid in Britain. But the general tendency for all skilled labour in the East, as in the West, is to become more expensive.

It is when we come to facts

and figures that we find comparison really difficult. Owing to strikes and other causes labour charges in Great Britain are now very high, and it will be best to make comparisons for past years. A Chinese foreman before the war obtained about sixty dollars a month for the same position in which a man in England was paid three pound a week. This type of labour, then, was roughly 150 per cent. dearer on the Clyde and the Tyne than in the Far East. The mechanic was paid out here, about a dollar a day. At home he received before the war about five shillings. The ratio was therefore about the same at the old exchange rates. The coolie—if he is strong and active—can earn about fifty cents a day. The English labourer, before the war, received about three shillings a day. Thus we find manual labour was much cheaper out here, relatively, than was skilled labour. It is most difficult to compare the cost of domestic service, because most of us feel that the wages actually paid do not fully represent the remuneration of our servants. There is "squeeze" which is almost impossible to evaluate.

The matter of supreme importance is the rate of work. The Oriental will sit, passively watching and doing nothing, for hours. It seems useless to attempt to hustle the East. When one almost despairs of an increased output, one finds some native controlled establishment in which the men really do seem to work actively for very long hours at a small wage. In Hongkong the three dockyards are the largest employers of labour. It would be most interesting if the managers of these establishments could furnish evidence of the relative value of labour in the East and the West. That the Chinese are quite as easily trained as Europeans in skilled operations must, we believe, be conceded. That they will work under conditions which the white man finds impossible is also beyond question. Whether the educated Chinese can show that capacity for leadership which is so necessary in industrial development is much open to doubt. It would seem, therefore, that cheap labour will accelerate manufacture in China, but that the direction of it, for many years, must be in the hands of Europeans.

RUSSIA'S STOLEN RIGHTS

Nov. 5.

LIKE Chinese journalists guardedly upbraiding the misdeeds of "a certain Power," our correspondent to-day laments the misunderstanding of "certain foreign papers" with regard to Russian status in China since the breach of relationships. But as every sentence he quotes comes from our columns; as we take pride in the fact that no paper in China has fought harder for the sanctity of Russian treaty rights than the "North-China Daily News"; and as we are not in the least afraid of Russians misunderstanding our efforts or "resenting the editors' patronizing attitude," we readily accept the cap which Mr. Chiwan offers and wear it without fear or misgiving.

One preliminary word. He speaks throughout his letter of "China's" doing this and that. We prefer to say "Peking." What China, the great business world, the farmers, the shopkeepers and artisans, would do in the case under discussion we do not know because neither in this nor any other instance has she a chance of showing. The Chinese instinct for justice and the fine reputation of the Chinese business man for honourable dealing suggest that she would behave very differently from Peking. But between China and her so-called Government there is no connexion. And the character of the latter, its general, utter untrustworthiness, is sufficiently shown by the chorus of insistance from Chinese and foreigners alike that not one cent of famine relief money shall be allowed to pass uncontrolled through the hands of any Peking official.

We say that Peking has stolen the Russian people's extraterritorial rights, and we repeat the word, because, in the first place, it has done what it would never have dared to do if Russia had been able to resist or if it had not had a pretty good inkling that no united protest by the Powers was to be dreaded. Those rights were secured by the Treaty of Petrograd, last renewed in 1881 and running automatically until August of next year. Now the one provision of extraterritorial rights which everybody can understand is that the people en-

joying them are in no respect whatever subject to Chinese officialdom. Yet Peking has announced that Russians must take their legal suits into Chinese courts. At Tientsin Russians must submit to the rule of a Chinese Commissioner, pay him their taxes, endure his police. And at Urga there are unpleasant reports that even worse treatment is vented on Russians by Chinese soldiers, with impunity. In such things consists the "trampling on the Russian people's treaty rights."

The untrue and unworthy insinuations against France and other Allied nations in the fourth paragraph of Mr. Chiwan's letter can be disposed of very easily. If Japan has made any protest "against China's rightful dealings with the Russian people," it must have been of a very different type from the usual tenour of Tokio's protests to Peking. For nothing has come of it. As for Japan's being concerned in any scheme of joint administration by the Allies of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the absurdity of this story is sufficiently shown by the fact that it was precisely to save the C. E. R. for Russia and China from the unmistakable attempts by the Japanese militarists to get control of the railway, that this plan of inter-allied temporary management was first suggested; and this, not since the breaking off of diplomatic relations, but as far back as last February, when the Japanese militarists' obvious designs on the railway had been the subject of representations by the Allied Commissioners on the spot to the Legations in Peking.

That we have not recently referred to the grave hurt which has been dealt to Russians in China, is due to sheer despair of awakening any public interest in the matter. Believing, rightly or wrongly, that the question was as serious in its potentialities as any that has concerned foreign interests since foreigners first came to China, we did all that we could to arouse public feeling and have to confess that hitherto we have failed. Mr. Chiwan's letter has necessitated reopening the subject; and the present conference of the British Chambers of Commerce affords an unequalled opportunity for such representations in high quarters as will compel a favourable hearing. We do not know what Mr.

Chiwan's connexion with the Waichiaopu or any part of Peking's officialdom may be. But if the inference drawn from his letter is that that connexion is no very remote one, the whole tone and nature of his writing are a clear indication how little Peking's assurances of disinterested benevolence are to be trusted.

PRESIDENT HARDING

Nov. 5.

IN spite of eleventh hour "sensations," mystery letters and the like, the earlier forecasts have proved true and Senator Harding is elected to the great position of President of the United States by a majority as overwhelming as that which carried the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to power in 1905. In actual working, these vast majorities are not always an unmixed blessing. Apart from the top-heaviness of the political machinery they involve, they mean that the country expects a great deal more than it is always convenient to grant—in this case, no doubt, lower taxation and cheaper cost of living, neither of which can a Government guarantee with any assurance. Nevertheless we congratulate Senator Harding and wish him all prosperity.

Those who have been in a hurry to hail his election as "a defeat for the League of Nations" do not, perhaps, enough allow for the enormous difference between being "in" and "out" of power. We do not, by that, imply any inconsistency in Senator Harding, or that, as President, he will instantly be converted to the League; but merely that, in office, he is bound to see matters differently from what he did when in opposition: for one thing, he is open to the representations of foreign Ambassadors as never before.

Whatever the fate of the League, we sincerely hope that his term of office will see the strengthening of those new ties of friendship and mutual understanding between America and Britain which, forged in war, should never be relaxed. We have this to thank Senator Harding for, that, notwithstanding the tremendous strength of the Irish machine, he courageously refused to have anything to do with the Irish "Republic." That is good augury for the future, and so, again, we wish him well.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Stability in Prices

Something approaching stability in commercial conditions, whether it be in commodity prices or exchange or cost of labour, is, we are safe in saying, the dearest wish of the business man to-day. Granted anything like stability, he can do a certain amount of business, in spite of the fact that prices may be high; but when fluctuations are frequent he is helpless. To-day at a steady exchange Europe seems to be in the market for Chinese produce, but whenever fluctuation disturbs this steadiness, whether it be a rise or fall, there is an end to transactions. In such circumstances business becomes a gamble, and it is not surprising to find a paper like the "Statist" calling the situation a deadlock. Now we have Mr. Houston, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, warning us that we may not expect stable conditions for several years to come. He has much to support his view, in particular the unsettling effect of the present downward trend of prices, but at the same time his remarks may not import so much gloom as at first sight they appear to do. The impression is current that if we succeed in disposing of the coal strike satisfactorily, we shall be in a fair way to settle the price of labour, and once that is out of the way a great step forward will have been taken. British merchants should then be able to gauge natural fluctuations with more certainty, and there should appear to be every chance for success under cautious business methods.

Perjurers in Petticoats

To those who desire to write for the Press and obtain that small remuneration which is the reward for the slaves of the pen, there is one word of advice: always get a good heading. No matter how inferior the writing beneath: start off well. "Perjurers in Petticoats" was a title of an article which recently caught a home editor's eye. It caught ours and lured us into reading the column beneath, which was devoted to a discussion whether women tell the truth in the Divorce Court. Justice Darling, we are informed, declares that the Divorce Court is being constantly deceived. It would appear that women unblushingly weave a tissue of lies for the King's Proctor to disprove. If we were the King's Proctor, we should certainly object to such articles in the press. It would tend to rob him of his work, for apparently he is at present paid for proving what the judges already know, namely, that witnesses handle truth with the greatest disrespect. But no editor could reject an article headed as above. Perjurers in petticoats they may be, but women who would tell the truth in such a Court are worth the proverbial "guinea an ounce."

Charles and Mary

Misfortune has overtaken Sir Thomas Beecham in his enthusiastic effort to popularize the art of the opera. It has brought him to the Bankruptcy Court, and put in jeopardy the interest amounting to £100,000 a year which he derived from his late father's estate. Friends of Sir Thomas have come to the rescue, and the announcement is now made that all debts will be paid in full. Thus, there comes to an inglorious end a most admirable and disinterested effort to give distinction to popular entertainment. Sir Thomas Beecham—founder of the famous Queen's Hall Symphony Orchestra—was devoted to his self-imposed task, or "hobby," as he himself describes it, but the public failed to respond. Sir Thomas Beecham is not the only one to have been disillusioned in this respect. Mr. Oscar Hammerstein optimistically built the London Opera house, and proposed to take London town by storm with opera in English. But the public would not "stand" for opera in English, with the result that "Charles" and "Mary" now reign in the kingdom of the master musicians. Sir Thomas should have put his money "in the pictures."

France and China

M. Painlevé, former French Premier, whose visit to Shanghai it seems only yesterday that we were reporting, is back in France, and the French wireless service quotes from the "*Excelsior*" the following very interesting results of his mission:—

(1).—The inclusion in the Chinese budget of a grant of Frs. 100,000 for the *Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises* in Paris;

(2).—The creation in some great centre, probably Peking, of a French University with an annual grant of Frs. 500,000 from the Chinese Government, provided the French Government votes an equal amount;

(3).—The reproduction of the immense collection of Chinese classical literature, which comprises more than 250,000 volumes, and

(4).—The Chinese University organization at Lyons will be developed, thanks to an annual grant of Frs. 150,000 from South China.

The far-sighted policy which inspired M. Painlevé's journey, has made these results possible and has encouraged hundreds of Chinese students to go to France since the war, deserves every compliment and no one will grudge France any returns that may come from her wise liberality. But example should stimulate other nations on the same lines; and, apropos, what of the British share of the Boxer indemnity? From time to time it has been urged that this money should be employed for educational purposes in China. The fact that it originally represented much less than the claims which might justly have been is of small importance compared with the great service it might do on the lines indicated. There is no Briton in China who does not wish to see it thus employed.

Bessarabia Restored

The agreement to secure the sovereignty of Rumania over Bessarabia, which was to be signed on October 28, sets the seal of the Allies' approval on the arrangement come to in March, 1918, when Bessarabia was joined to Rumania. This was the first of the three occasions on which territory was placed under the sovereignty of Rumania, for in November of the same year Bukovina, and in December, Transylvania were dealt with in the same way, all three being now represented in the Rumanian Cabinet by ministers without portfolio. Bessarabia, formerly a government of south-west Russia, has an area of over 17,000 sq. miles and a population of 2,686,000, a mixture of Moldavians, Little Russians, Jews, Bulgarians, Germans, Greeks, Armenians, Tatars and Albanians. On account of the great fertility of the black soil agriculture is the main industry of the country, while stockbreeding forms no inconsiderable part of the people's undertakings. It is claimed by some that, ethnologically speaking, the granting of sovereign rights to Rumania over Bessarabia is a proper rounding out of the territories of the former country, and certainly a glance at the map seems to show that the Dniester will provide as fine a natural boundary as did the Pruth before. As a result of these various enlargements of Rumania under the Peace Treaty, Rumania has now an area of 122,282 sq. miles and a population of 17,393,000.

The Y. W. C. A.

We have received a visit from some of the ladies connected with the management of the Chinese Y.W.C.A., who are naturally distressed on learning that the rumour still runs among some people that the Association's work has a political tinge. This story, it may be remembered, was current a year ago when the Y.W.C.A. were making their annual campaign for subscriptions; and although the secretary wrote us an emphatic contradiction, which we published, there is no question but that it prevented money from coming in as freely as it would have done. The only foundation which the ladies whom we saw yesterday can suggest for the rumour is that one of them delivered some lectures on political science, as an ordinary part of the curriculum, the subject being treated quite generally and without any particular application. Our visitors were also anxious to emphasize the international character of the Association, and that it does not seek to push the influence of any one country in China more than another's. We call special attention to these statements, because the Y.W.C.A. is doing splendid work in the general cause of the education of Chinese girls and it would be most unjust and regrettable that its influence for good should suffer through false rumours.

The Stylist

There is an art in writing a letter of application for a position. Some say that brevity is the whole secret, others that good style is better than fair words. Yet a third class calls for the sonorous rounded sentence. The following letter, actually received by a local firm, shows a close study and appreciation of analogy and simile even if the examples are rather far-fetched:—

"Nothing is of less importance than the age of a person: nevertheless, it is proper to begin that I am in my 21st year. Having a firing ambition to do some service in the business world I grasp this opportunity to insert myself into the sphere. It is true that many are now wandering idly in the market waiting employment. But it is true to the same extent that many of these, if not all, are good for nothing. To take notice upon them or to put some duty upon them is to give gunpowder to children as a plaything. The danger can be imagined."

"I am now going to give some account of my personal abilities. It is not too much to say that my knowledge of English can hardly be represented to the full colour by such a little adjective as "thorough." It is exceptionally excellent, to be out spoken. As to the art of typewriting, my hands go on as smoothly as to skate on an icy river. With such intellectual weapons any hard duties can be as easily conquered as an egg shell, is by a wave."

All this literary excellence did not get the writer the job for which he sought; but it is to be hoped that he is no longer "wandering idly in the market waiting employment."

The Ricsha Man

Apropos of our article appearing on another page, interesting testimony as to the work being done amongst Chinese in local Sunday schools is given in a communication relative to the work done amongst ricsha coolies. Our correspondent writes:—

The question is being asked this week "What about Chinese Sunday Schools? How large are they? Are they making impression on the childhood of the Chinese community?"

It may interest some to learn that for seven years, the Ricsha Mission has been doing a considerable amount of work on said lines among the children of ricsha pullers and other waifs and strays of the streets. Two Sunday Schools are held in the Mission Halls with an average attendance of 800. Ages ranging from 2 to 15 years. The older boys, pupils of the Mission Day Schools act as whips for the Sunday Schools, bringing in new, and rounding up old scholars, also help the mission staff in conducting smaller street Sunday Schools, in various districts. From these gatherings many children join the Hall Schools, good results to the children are quickly seen. The street arabs quickly acquire the measure of cleanliness and obedience necessary for admission to the indoor schools and often turn out well and become instrumental in bringing in others.

We have always admired the work which is being done amongst the ricsha coolies and this view of it is all the more pleasing as it tends to encourage the children to improve on what their parents have done before them.

German Messages

Publication of the German wireless messages to-day does not mean that Nauen is going to have the free run of our columns for its propaganda. These particular reports are given as an interesting indication of German mentality. First to correct two false insinuations. If anybody has failed to keep "the promises of November 8, 1918," it is certainly not the Allies. Secondly, there is not the slightest danger that the Allies will attempt to destroy material of any kind not specified by the Peace Treaty. Dr. von Simons' suggestion to the contrary is as untrue as it is libellous. His speech taken as a whole shows what has often been feared: that the German people generally do not realize they have been beaten and that Germany's rulers are quite ready to make another war as soon as they can. These facts emphasize the danger of any relaxation of the Treaty, however small. The British Government's decision not to attach German property in Britain in case of Germany's failure to do her share under the Treaty is much to be regretted. It creates a wrong idea in Berlin and is most naturally resented in France which, nominally the victor, finds herself demonstrably worse off than Germany, the vanquished. A little more tenderness for France and less for Germany is what we all want to see.

Consideration for Labour

We are glad to see that Mr. Tuxford has taken up, in his presidential address to the Engineering Society of China, the all-important question of the treatment of labour by employers. We dealt with this subject in a leading article of October 8, with special reference not only to the increasing number of guilds, but also to the growth of industrialism throughout China, which means the tempting away of skilled workmen from Shanghai to other centres. It seems unnecessary to hunt about for Bolshevik propaganda as a cause of unrest. The whole spirit of the age is in favour of a larger share for the workers in the fruits of what they help to produce, and Chinese workmen in Shanghai, though less well educated and organized than their fellows abroad, are certainly not untouched by that spirit, and will come ever more under its influence. It is satisfactory to notice, as we pointed out in our previous article, that employers, too, are recognizing their responsibility to the employed by housing schemes, better pay and educational work. After all, if the average worker can be sure of decent conditions of life, security of employment and provision for old age, he is very unlikely to give trouble; and it will pay any company to give him these. The problem of capital and labour seems soluble enough on the simple lines of do as you would be done by. That is clearly Mr. Tuxford's idea and, like honesty, it will certainly prove the best policy.

A Political Comedy

It hardly seemed worth while to pass any comment on Mr. Wen Tsung-yao's airy persiflage about North and South being united, nor on the subsequent Presidential Mandate proclaiming the same solemn nonsense. Anybody who takes the trouble to follow Chinese politics could see it all for himself. Mr. Wen Tsung-yao's friends (he has more than one in this office, if he will permit us to say so) know him well for a true humourist. Having escaped with a whole skin from Canton, one can imagine him making the statement recalled above, for the sheer delight of stirring up Dr. Sun Yat-sen & Co. who, as our columns subsequently showed, were drawn like one man. As for Peking, it is merely trying to find an excuse for getting in its own men at Canton. As was to be expected, and as to-day's telegrams show, Canton will have none of the supposed union. For several years past it has suffered the domination of the Kuangsi men, who were in league with the Anfu party in Peking. Like Hunan, it has now freed itself from the oppressor and has not the slightest intention of accepting another of northern manufacture. Besides, Kuangtung is not the only province concerned in any scheme of "union." What about Hunan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuan, Kansu, Shansi *et al.*? Chinese politicians do love their joke. It is the best thing that can be said for them.

Criminal Lunacy

The news from Russia indicating that the shortage of foodstuffs is creating a serious position for the Bolshevik Government is probably as severe an indictment of Bolshevik mismanagement as could well be imagined. The picture of one of the granaries of the world running short of food, owing mainly to the terrible economic conditions prevailing by reason of the sheer ineptitude of the Government, is appalling. Only the other day we commented on the fact that Lenin and his colleagues had spent more than the national revenue in food for the people, and had committed themselves to a total expenditure seven times as great as the revenue, and now comes the news that the republic is faced with a food crisis. From being able to export food to other countries, Russia has fallen into a position where it can no longer supply itself. Naturally the peasantry are only too anxious to hang on to what foodstuffs they grow, not only because they want them themselves, but because the money they would receive in exchange for sale is hardly worth the paper it is printed on. With such facts in view the sentence on Miss Sylvia Pankhurst of six months' imprisonment for inciting sedition by urging the formation of a Red Navy, is not a punishment at all in keeping with the offence. Commitment to a criminal lunatic asylum would seem more appropriate.

The Soviet and Asia

A few days ago we mentioned a report drawn up by the Chinese authorities to the effect that Russians and Chinese were plotting Bolshevism in Shanghai, and mentioning that they were plentifully supplied with money. It may be mere coincidence, but the Japanese papers have also mentioned the presence of a Russian in that country, engaged in the work of the Soviet, also with apparently unlimited cash to his credit. If these reports are accurate they bear out a suggestion made by M. Miliukoff (Foreign Minister in the Kerensky Government) regarding Bolshevik activities. In their war against Poland the Reds were animated by one desire—to sweep away the western barrier imposed upon them by the Treaty of Versailles, and by linking hands with revolutionaries in Germany, to pour over the whole of western Europe. Germany had already been prepared for this through previous work, by M. Joffe and others, and by the distribution of unlimited gold. We saw how active certain elements in Germany were in the hours of Poland's severest trials, but when the tide turned they subsided. The victory of Poland has meant the definite failure of this attempt to Bolshevize Europe. In such an event, M. Miliukoff suggested, the Soviet would immediately turn to the East, and while making preparations for a future assault on the West by way of Germany, would endeavour to find support in Asia. There is, of course, not enough evidence to suggest that this attempt is now in progress—probably Moscow is rather busy with General Wrangel—but if M. Miliukoff is correct, these reports may have a big meaning.

A Use for Old Plays

The movies seem to be a blessing to others besides the playhouse *habitué*; they apparently offer a means to use up plays which would otherwise have never seen the light of day. Henry Arthur Jones, the famous British dramatist, provides a case in point, for having just accepted a contract to write picture plays, he starts off with one called "James the Fogey." This happens to be one of his earliest efforts, and it was never produced. Now, however, the Famous Players-Lasky British Producers, Ltd., are taking it in hand, and it is said that in its picturized form it is likely to prove eminently successful. If so, the news must be exceedingly welcome to all manner of struggling authors, playwrights and so forth. There will always be a chance that if something or other fails as a novel it may succeed on the movies, and, of course, the other way round also. And there should be no reason why, if a writer had sufficient nerve, he could not, with odd changes, offer his work as novel, drama, picture-play, poem, or a serious contribution to present day philosophy. Think of the number of books which defeat the reader long before he has found out what they are meant to be.

CHINESE POLITICS

NORTH AND SOUTH
UNITED

Wen Tsung-yao's Message

HOW INDEPENDENCE WENT
IN THE SOUTH

The independence of the Southwest is cancelled and North and South China were declared; at a meeting held on Monday, October 25, in Canton by the Council of Administrative Directors of the "Military Government," to be united. Such is the exciting news brought to Shanghai by Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, Administrative Director, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chief Peace Delegate, who arrived here by the M. M. S. Cordillere last Friday.

Seen upon his arrival by a representative of "The North-China Daily News," Mr. Wen made the following statement:—

"I was formerly a member of the old Kuomintang, but at the beginning of this year I severed my connexion with that party because of its dealings with the Anfu party, whose pro-Japanese attitude and activities are well known to everybody. If I had remained a member of that party, my name would have been spoiled.

"When I arrived in Canton about six months ago the first thing I said to Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan was 'The North and South must make and maintain an unconditional peace.' I said this because I knew some of the people in the South were fighting for positions. I believed, and still believe, that nobody should fight for positions, and thus have a conditional peace.

"A month later I was appointed chief peace delegate for the South. I did not come to the north because peace had practically been arranged with the Peking Government by General Li Shun and myself.

SOUTHERN HELP FOR WU PEI-FU.

"Very soon afterwards General Wu Pei-fu withdrew his troops to Peking. The South helped him to do this by giving him \$600,000 to enable him to pay his troops and withdraw. You see, Tuan Chi-jui had refused to pay General Wu's troops. Then General Tan Yen-kai advanced from the south and drove away the Anfu Tuchun, Chang Chin-yao. This was done with General Wu's previous consent. Wu and Tan had signed a written agreement on the matter which stated in effect that after Wu had withdrawn his troops, Tan would not advance further. However, Wu later gave his consent and Tan advanced further north into Hunan in order to exterminate Chang.

"After the defeat of the Anfu party, I again urged the Military Government to dissolve itself and make a declaration that the North and South were united. Unfortunately, just at this time there were

two old Chiaotung party men admitted into the new Peking Cabinet as Ministers. These were the Minister of Communications and the Minister of Finance. With their old leader, Liang Shih-yi, they advised the Peking Government not to conclude peace negotiations with us.

PRIVATE INTERESTS FIRST.

"At the same time, General Chen Chiung-ming, who is himself a good and well-meaning man, but badly advised, started trouble in Swatow. My plans were thus defeated and now realized because Peking wanted to see what would be the result of the fight in the south. Peace could not be effected because of other obstacles besides these. There were some individuals in the south who wanted special private peace conditions which would guarantee them positions when everything was settled down. It is too bad! Then Li Fok-lum and Ngai Bong-ping, who were formerly good friends with the Kuangsi people and who were loyal to the Military Government, started trouble on September 27. I might mention that the Anfu Club is working against the Kuangsi people in Kuangtung. When we captured Hoyuan on September 25, we found 130 empty ammunition boxes with labels of the Tehchow (Shantung) Arsenal of which Ma Liang, an out-and-out Anfuite, is at the head, which goes to show that the Anfu party supplied the ammunition.

A KINDLY GIFT OF BOMBS.

"The enemy party sent three bombs to us on the 14th of the 5th moon, the day preceding Mid-Autumn festival, as 'presents.' One was addressed to the Military Government and the other two to the Tuchun and Civil Governor respectively. These 'presents' were sent to keep up the old customs. The bombs addressed to the Tuchun and Civil Governor did not reach their destinations because these two gentlemen refused presents from anybody regardless of who they were. The one addressed to the Military Government was meant for me. It was sent to my place, but at the gate the sentinels stopped the bearer who, realizing that his game was up, pressed the button and the bomb exploded. The bearer was himself killed and three persons, including a woman, were wounded. Before the man died, he told me that a man living in a foreign hotel paid him 50 cents to bring me the parcel. He said he did not know it was a bomb.

"I later advised the Military Government to make peace with the North at once. I told my colleagues that if they refused to make an unconditional peace I would retire and sever my connexions with the Military Government. At the same time, Mr. Goffe, the British Consul-General in Canton, used his good offices to try to bring about peace between North and South.

INDEPENDENCE CANCELLED.

"On Monday last the Council of Administrative Directors of the

Military Government met and cancelled the independence of the Southwest and declared that the North and South were united. At the same time telegrams were sent to all the independent provinces—Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Hunan, Szechuan, Kueichow and Yunnan, urging them to cancel their independence and consider the country as united.

"General Ma Chi was in control of Canton when I left and he has decided that he will surrender to Ngai Bong-ping and Li Fok-lum only but not to the Kuomintang.

EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF.

"I got much experience during my six months in Canton. I noticed that every politician, including members of Parliament, without a single exception, has not the least idea of patriotism. When I went to Canton I thought there would be a few at least. And of the militarists in China, the only patriotic generals are Wu Pei-fu, Feng Yushiang, Li Shun and Yen Shi-shan. There are very few real patriots. They are as bad in the North as in the South.

"When the Canton trouble broke out, people came to me and asked for my advice and I said that the only thing to solve the situation was to dissolve the Tuchunate and to let Kuangtung be ruled by genuine Cantonese, not party Cantonese. There is only one position as Tuchun in Canton, yet there are hundreds of applicants fighting for it. So long as the Tuchunate remains and party rules there will be trouble."

Views of Gen. Tsen
Chen-hsuan

General Tsen Chen-hsuan, former Chief Administrative Director of the Military Government in Canton, arrived in Shanghai on Monday morning by the C. N. S. Sinkiang. The Shanghai Municipal Police had a large squad of foreign and Chinese detectives at the Pootung Wharf to meet him and escorted him to his house at No. 150 Sinza Road.

Asked by a representative of this paper why he returned to Shanghai, General Tsen said that since the Military Government had been dissolved and the independence of the various provinces cancelled there was no further use for his remaining in Canton. The only alternative, therefore, was to return to Shanghai.

"I am in favour of self-government for the Cantonese, but it seems that the Cantonese, instead of gaining, will be the losers. Canton is hurting herself rather than gaining her point. General Chen Chiung-ming, of the Cantonese forces, is advocating Bolshevism wherever he goes. He is urging the Russian principle of nationalizing women. It is terrible. Therefore it is natural, since there are 99 poor people in 100, that they should be in favour of Chen's movement and principles. It just suits the peasants and labourers.

THE BEAUTIES OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"I have always advocated self-government. I have always preached the doctrine of each place for itself. If each place has a good substantial self-government, the place is sure to be strong. When I was an official in the Ching dynasty, I urged self-government. I even started volunteers among the native people in the places where I held official posts. Supposing you have a local body of militia and good self-government, and a good new official comes to govern the place, he will do what is in his power to aid you to further your aims. But supposing the new official is a bad man and tries to destroy you, then you will be able to protect yourselves and have him removed. You will not lose in the end. By having a good self-government you will have no need to depend on officials. This is what I urged during the Ching dynasty, so you see that even at that time I tried to get the people self-government."

SUN THE DESTRUCTOR.

Asked why he and Dr. Sun Yat-sen had disagreed in their views, General Tsen said that Dr. Sun was doing more to destroy the country than to reconstruct it. "Dr. Sun is an excellent agitator and a great destructor, but look for yourself and tell me what good has he done for the country."

"Will Dr. Sun return to Canton now that you have left?"—"I cannot say. But if he does go, he is sure to be defeated. Then he will have no refuge. Canton does not want him any more. The people are tired of fighting and he is trying his best to disturb the tranquillity of the country again. He is trying to destroy, but he has no suggestions for reconstruction after he has carried out his destruction."

"What are the present conditions in Kuangtung?"—"It is in a bad state. If the reconstruction of Canton can be carried out within three or five years, the province may consider herself very fortunate indeed. But it is inconceivable that within five years she can pull herself up to her normal position."

General Tsen said that he wanted to see the Military Government dissolved long ago but there were too many obstacles in the way and the dissolution had to be held over until Monday.

Referring to Yunnan and Kweichow, General Tsen said he was sure about Kweichow's allegiance, but Yunnan's position was uncertain. "Kweichow will cancel her independence. We are sure of this because we have been in constant communication with General Lin Hsien-hsi, the Tsuchun."

Constitutionalists Demur

Messrs. Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi, Wu Ting-fang and Tang Chi-yao on Sunday issued a manifesto through Reuter's Agency in which they state that Tsen Chên-hsuan long ago lost his official status and his and Mu Yung-hsien's action in declaring the cancellation of the independence of Can-

ton is ridiculous and made at a time when they were fleeing for their lives. The declaration of unification of North and South by the former is characterized as puerile and farcical and made with the faint hope of deluding foreigners into making loans to the "illegal government." The manifesto concludes by accusing the North of craft and lack of good faith, and stating that the Military (Constitutional) Government exists, entirely unaffected by the backslidings of such persons as Tsen Chên-hsuan and others.

A Rift in the Lute

Canton, Oct. 28.

The Cantonese leaders, interviewed on the situation, said they refused to acknowledge the right of Tsen Chun-hsuan, Lu Yung-ting, Mu Yung-hsien, and their fellow-Kuangsi-ites to declare the dissolution of the Military Government and cancellation of Kuangtung and Kuangsi independence. They affirm that Peking will only complicate the situation if it attempts to make appointments of officials to Canton before the final negotiations between the Sun Yat-sen and Wu Ying-fang party and the Military Government.—Reuter.

New Parliament to be Elected

Peking, Oct. 30.

Two Mandates were issued this afternoon regarding the union of North and South and the election of a new Parliament, while it is further officially stated that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily with the Yunnan authorities.

The first Mandate reads as follows: "General Li Shun committed suicide because the union of North and South had not been effected. Tsen Chun-hsuan has telegraphed to the Central Government saying that the whole country favours peace. He therefore has decided to retire immediately, and the archives of the Military Government are being sent to Peking. He has also circularized the (six independent) provinces requesting the cancellation of their independence, in order that full authority may be taken over by the Central Government and union effected, so as to save the country from ruin. Tsen Chun-hsuan also hopes that a National Assembly will be elected in accordance with law.

"The Chinese Government has also received telegrams from Lu Yung-ting (Tsuchun of Kuangsi) and Lin Pao-yi (Admiral commanding the Chinese fleet at Canton) to the same effect."

The Mandate goes on to say that the Central Government has long wished for peace in China, and is desirous to benefit the country in any possible way. It has therefore decided "to act in accordance with popular opinion and work for an early settlement."

REORGANIZATION YET TO DO.

The Cabinet and various Departments concerned are ordered by this

Mandate "to consult with the civil and military authorities in those provinces, to the end that all necessary measures of reorganization may be promptly and properly carried out."

The second Mandate is as follows: "Peace and union are now being effected, though reorganization has not yet been carried out. The National Assembly represents the whole country and is a factor of great importance. It is therefore hereby ordered that the two Houses of Parliament shall be elected afresh, and the Ministry of the Interior is hereby instructed to supervise the election of two new Houses, in accordance with the Law of August 10, 1912."—Reuter.

Cantonese Troops in Canton

Hongkong, Oct. 29.

According to Chinese reports, the Cantonese troops have entered Canton city. The Chinese hongks in Hongkong are celebrating the event with a fusillade of crackers and other manifestations of rejoicing.—Reuter.

Fighting in Canton

Hongkong, Oct. 30.

There was fighting all yesterday morning at Fati, opposite Shameen (the foreign settlement at Canton). Aeroplanes flew over the city, and stray bullets frequently whistled over the heads of the people in Shameen.

One shell burst in Messrs. Reiss & Co.'s compound, and a splinter from it struck the ankle of a British employee, but without inflicting material injury.

According to an unconfirmed rumour, Mu Yung-hsien is taking shelter in the Japanese Consulate.—Reuter.

Canton's Arsenal Destroyed

Canton, Oct. 29.

General Ma Chi, commanding the Kuangsi troops at Canton after the departure of General Mu Yung-hsien, destroyed the Government arsenal at Shekcheng last night. The loss is estimated at more than \$10,000,000. It is understood that the arsenal was the second largest in China. The Cantonese are much enraged over this action because General Mu Yung-hsien had already formally announced his evacuation of Canton. The Cantonese, believing in General Mu Yung-hsien's sincerity, permitted General Ma Chi, who was director of the arsenal, every courtesy and freedom of movement, unsuspecting any treachery. General Ma Chi first mined the machinery in the arsenal and then set fire to the buildings, which were totally destroyed.

MINOR FIGHTING.

There has been minor fighting several parts of Canton owing to Kuangsi troops refusing to surrender their arms.

General Chen Chiung-ming is expected in Canton to-day.

It is understood that the Kuangsi troops expect to retreat to

Tsingyun, then to Szewui and on to Wuchow. They expect possibly to return to Canton, should Peking despatch reinforcements.

General Chen Pin-chun, a Kuangsi leader, has declared a revolution against General Lu Yung-ting and has captured Kueilin. He is welcoming the invasion of Yunnanese troops from Hunan. Reuter.

KUANGSI TROOPS' EXIT FROM CANTON.

Canton, Oct. 29.

A later report states that the fire at the Shekcheng arsenal has been extinguished and that several buildings have been saved.

Admiral Tang Ting-kwang is acting concurrently as Tuchun and Civil Governor and both seals have already been handed over to him.

General Chen Chiung-ming has arrived in Canton.—Reuter.

THE VICTORIOUS CANTONESE.

Nov. 1.

More than 8,000 Cantonese soldiers have entered Canton including the Aviation Corps, and have disarmed the Kuangsi troops. More than 200 Kuangsi troops have been killed and wounded during the past two days in different parts of the city when some of them opposed the approach of the Cantonese troops.

General Chen Chiung-ming is offering \$30,000 for the capture of General Ma Chi.

General Sun Pao-fan refused to allow his men to be reorganized or disarmed owing to the unfavourable terms offered him, and force is being used to oust his men from White Cloud Mountain. The result of the fighting is not yet known.

The members of the Southern Parliament in Canton are pushing forward a scheme for re-establishing the Military Government with the object of making war against the Kuangsi and also the Northern militarists. They favour the appointment of Hu Han-min, the ex-Governor-General of Kuangtung, to the Civil-Governorship, and the abolishing of the Tuchun system.—Reuter.

RETURN TO THE NORMAL.

Hongkong, Nov. 2.

Normal traffic is now being resumed on the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The Cantonese are returning home in large numbers.

It is noteworthy that the clearances of piece goods yesterday were treble the average daily quantity for some time past, and the trade outlook is improving.—Reuter.

Canton Repudiates the North

Canton, Nov. 1.

The leaders of the Cantonese army have decided not to recognize Hsu Shih-chang's promulgation of reunion between North and South.—Reuter.

Impotent Parliamentarians

Peking, Nov. 2.

The members of the last Parliament met yesterday and appointed a committee to draft a declaration, protesting against the "illegal action" of the Government in ordering the election of a new Parliament. This movement is not viewed with anxiety in official circles.—Reuter.

Szechuan Independence Movement

Chêngtu, Oct. 29.

General Hsiong Keh-wu and his party are now openly advocating complete independence of Szechuan from North and South, including use of the Salt and Customs revenues. Hsiong is also proceeding with the invasion of Yunnan and Kueichow. General Liu Tsen-hou's attitude is at present non-committal regarding Szechuan developments; he is waiting for the outcome of the prospects of peace between North and South.—Reuter.

Chang Tso-lin's Arsenal

Peking, Oct. 29.

According to the "Chen Pao," Gen. Chang Tso-lin proposes the establishment of a modern arsenal in Fengtien, under foreign experts, for the manufacture of all kinds of arms and ammunition. He proposes that Fengtien should raise 50 per cent., Kirin 30 per cent. and Heilungkiang 20 per cent. of the required capital, the Government making up the deficit, if any; it being understood that whatever of the output is not required in Manchuria shall go to the other provinces.—Reuter.

Famine and Extraterritoriality

Peking, Nov. 2.

A Cabinet meeting to-day decided (1) to appoint Chang Chien Commissioner of the Port of Wosung, (2) to establish a special commission, connected with both the Waichiaopu and the Ministry of Justice, to deal with all matters relating to extraterritoriality, (3) to float a domestic loan of \$4,000,000 to meet the most pressing famine needs and (4) to establish a High Court of Justice at Harbin. Reuter.

FINANCIAL REFORM

Government and Consortium

Peking, Nov. 3.

A semi-official statement was issued to-day containing the following:—

"The Government is receiving numerous telegrams from the provinces, expressing disapproval of the Consortium.

"Representatives of Chinese banks visited the Government yesterday and demanded the carrying out of strict disbandment of the soldiery, the retrenchment of public

expenditure and the drawing up of a programme of financial reform. The bankers stated that, if funds were required for this purpose, the Chinese banks would devise a means to raise what was necessary.

"With regard to unification the Government has adopted four plans, namely, (1) to declare its diplomatic policy and to effect the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact; (2) in compliance with the wishes of the people to re-establish the system of local government; (3) to carry out strictly the disbandment of the soldiery; and (4) to decide on a programme of national reform after consultation with the Southwestern Provinces."—Reuter.

Railways While You Wait

Peking, Oct. 31.

The Chiaotungpu has ordered the construction of the Tsangchow, Shihchiachuang and Chefoo-Weihien railways to begin to-morrow.—Reuter.

*. This statement is altogether too airy to be taken at face value, much as we should like to believe it. The Chefoo-Weihien railway was steadily vetoed by the Germans for years, on the ground that it would draw off trade from Tsingtao. The Japanese military authorities are not likely to be more complaisant. And where is the money coming from for what, owing to the nature of much of the ground, would certainly be no cheap undertaking? The message reads like a translation from the Chinese Press.—Ed.

M. Painlevé on China

Paris, Oct. 29.

In the course of an interview, published in the "Petit Parisien" to-day, M. Painlevé stated that there was no Bolshevism in China, but that economic development was hindered by both economic and political difficulties. He said that he firmly believed that it was the duty of the great nations to help China, whose potentialities were enormous.—Reuter.

THE ATTACK ON URGU

Russian Raiders Beaten off

Peking, Oct. 31.

Telegraphic communication between Peking and Urgu has been restored but the line is being used exclusively for military purposes. Reuter learns, however, that later telegrams confirm the Government's early telegrams with regard to fighting on October 26 but show that the Russians returned to Urgu and prepared a fresh attack. Chinese reinforcements arrived from Dolonor, Udde and Chahar on October 29 and participated in further fighting under General Chu Chih-hsing. The Russians attacked from the east, west and north. They were driven back on the east and west but retained their positions

on the north and also the villages of Tamou and Tuching, which they are apparently using as bases. A telegram from Chang Ching-huai, Tutung of Chahar, reports that the Russians were driven back on the north, that peace has been restored at Urga and that the Chamber of Commerce is giving a banquet in honour of the reinforcements, but it is not known whether this telegram refers to the situation prior to or after the above-mentioned engagement.—Reuter.

Peking, Nov. 2.

A private telegram from Urga reports severe fighting with bandits but otherwise only reports the safety of certain foreigners. According to Chinese telegrams the situation at Urga is becoming quieter and the enemy are retreating to the north.—Reuter.

As a result of alleged ill-treatment, the prisoners of the Second Provincial Prison have gone on a hunger strike. The new warden had added 20 gaolers and four professional boxers to his staff in anticipation of further trouble, says the Chinese press.

"THE Peking Daily News" has started a series of articles entitled "Hints on the future of Shanghai," and in the first of these it deals with the question of the port in relation to vessels of deep drought. In this connexion it says: Nature threatens to leave Shanghai as high and dry, from the point of view of ocean shipping as Sungkiang now is, and it may prove to be as useless trying to maintain Shanghai as a port receiving ocean vessels as it has proved in the case of Sungkiang. It may be reckoned as extremely probable, if not quite certain, that if the amount of transshipment required for the landing of freight at Shanghai increases much beyond what it is at present the tendency to make some other port the Yangtze terminus for ocean traffic will be irresistible." Dealing with the prospects of Woosung, it says: "Woosung is now perhaps less like an accident in a Sahara duststorm. Its chief defects are due to the spoiling hand of man rather than to the indifference of nature; but its best chance of a real importance in the world would be at the expense of Shanghai, and that importance would probably only be temporary."

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VIEWS OF THE CHINESE PRESS

The Farce of Reunion—Chang Hsun's Dark Record— The Invasion of Urga—Are the Japanese Militarists Behind It?

The débâcle of the Military Government and the precipitate flight of its administrative heads, the downfall of the Kuangsi Party and the triumphant entry into Canton of the Kuangtung Army, were facts known to the whole country, but which have nevertheless been seized by the Peking Government as incidents justifying the issuance of a Presidential Order, solemnly announcing the reunion of North and South. The Chinese Press has derived therefrom much material with which to make humorous and caustic comments, holding up the Government to ridicule and giving the public some insight as to the true significance of the situation. The agitation for the abolition of the tuchunate and the restoration of the self-government system is being kept up, and delegates representing as many as 11 provinces are besieging the President's Palace and the Cabinet to press the point.

The contest for the tuchunship of Kiangsu is still going on, General Tsao Kun recommending Wang Shih-chen to fill the vacancy while the redoubtable Chang Tso-lin is fiercely wishing to see his friend Chang Hsun reinstated at Nanking. The proposed conditions to be imposed by the Consortium in connexion with future loans to China are generally regarded as too harsh, though the necessity for safeguards as long as the present officials hold the reign of government is admitted. The strongest opposition is evinced against pledging the land tax for foreign loans. As the election of members of the Provincial Assembly for the third term will shortly be held in every province, the Chinese Press is earnestly urging every citizen eligible to vote or for election not to abandon his right. Regarding the famine relief measures, it is generally thought that there have been too many "plausible suggestion" and famine committee's, but too little practical work and too few energetic workers. The traditional way in which the Chinese people have tried to save the moon from being "devoured" by the "wild moon" during her eclipse last week (and the common people should not alone be blamed, as indeed certain official formalities have still to be observed on such occasions) is noted with regret.

Other questions discussed include a recrudescence of crimes in winter; the Navy's appeal to Peking for their pay; Ma Chi's destruction of the Canton Arsenal; Mu Yung-hsien's cancellation of Kuangtung's autonomy; explosive elements in the country; reforms for the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; misappropriation of educational funds; encouragement for the development of the woollen industry; Wang Hu, the new governor's sense

of justice; and the following which we reproduce in part.

REORGANIZATION SCHEMES.

The sudden announcement of the restoration of unity, made at a time of turmoil and unrest on various sides, has taken the public by surprise. Can such a chaotic state of affairs be disentangled by a mere scrap of paper? queries the "Siuwanpao." However, since a Presidential Mandate has been issued in making this announcement, there should be no hesitancy or any attempt at backing out of its responsibility on the part of our Government. If sufficient energy be applied in carrying out all reorganization schemes, we may yet hope to see some welcome change take place in the system of our government at a not very distant date. According to advices from Peking, the three principal items on the programme of reforms are disbanding of troops, holding of elections in a serious manner, and adoption of self-government.

The paper feels apprehensive in that as orders and laws of to-day are mostly ignored, and as it has become a fashion among officials to gain popular approbation by empty talk, there is every likelihood that no more attention will be paid to these three items of reform after their embodiment in an order.

KIANGSU VERSUS CHANG HSUN.

To fill the vacancy of the Tuchun of Kiangsu is a matter in which neither the Chihli nor the Fengtien party should concern itself, comments the "Shunpao." To our surprise, the Chihli party nominates General Wang Shih-chen and the Fengtien party Chang Hsun as candidates for the vacant post. Leaving out General Wang, Chang Hsun was the leading spirit in the attempted restoration of the Manchu Dynasty. Let us see what sort of man has Chang Hsun shown himself to be. If Chang Hsun had really wanted to act up to the rôle of a loyal servant to the Ching House, he should have held Nanking until he died instead of abandoning it and fleeing, in the 1st year of the Republic. Having fled from his post, he should not have surrendered himself to the Republic and become one of its officials. Having accepted a Republican appointment, he should not have turned traitor and plotted the reinstatement of the Manchu Emperor. Having committed himself to the latter deed, he should have sacrificed his life upon failure of his attempt—he should not have prolonged his miserable life by taking shelter in a foreign legation. Having been allowed to live on, he has shown unmistakable signs that he is again willing to be an official of the Republic. In a recent manifesto, he

has brazenly declared that he considers himself to have done all he could in requital of the favours of the Ching House, meaning that he would henceforth become a Republican again. Such a shameless, changeful, mean man Chang Hsün certainly is!

The "Shunpao" says that however bad their memory may be, the Kiangsuites have not yet forgotten the atrocious tragedy perpetrated by the pig-tailed troops at Nanking, nor the farcical comedy played by Chang when presenting himself before the Manchu Emperor. Kiangsu will never allow itself to be turned into a basis for the hatching of monarchical plots.

THE HUNGCHUN INCIDENT.

The incident at Hungchun has given the Japanese an excuse to despatch troops and occupy our territory there for the purpose of chastising the Russian and Korean bandits, says the "Sinwanpao." They have even taken a census of our population, ordered the arrest of suspected Chinese, occupied our post and telegraph offices, and increased their troops at Shuang-chentse and Vladivostok by thousands. Japan disregards our sovereign rights and infringes upon our territory. She is acting in a more highhanded way at Hungchun than in Shantung. The present question eclipses the Tsingtao question in magnitude and importance. Yet, both our Government and our people appear to show an indifferent attitude regarding the matter. Why such procrastination?

In is suggested that immediate action should be taken on the following lines in order to arrive at a settlement. Military officers and men and civil officials found lacking in giving protection to the Japanese should be punished as the law demands; Japanese killed and injured should be indemnified; all illegal acts and movements by Japanese as a result of the Hungchun affair should be subjects of our vigorous protests and be remedied if possible; the tuchuns of Fengtien and Kirin, the Waichiaopu and the Minister to Japan should be held responsible in the proper performance of their respective duties. Our Government is afraid of our people embracing Bolshevism. Does it know that their attitude of utter indifference to national questions is a much more dreadful thing to contemplate?

FOREIGN TEXTILE GOODS.

In an article, advocating the encouragement of the development of the woollen weaving industry in China, the annual quantity of woollen goods imported from foreign countries is said to exceed \$10,000,000 in value, according to the "Sinwanpao." In another article, the same paper regrets to note the revival of the business of importers of Japanese goods. While the price of silk piecegoods has been soaring in this country owing to the high cost of raw silk, Japan has been exporting our silk and reimporting it when manufactured into piecegoods, which she can sell at

a cheaper figure than our own production. If this state of affairs continue, our silk weaving industry will be adversely affected and ultimately ruined. But if there be no Chinese silk piecegoods shops giving orders from Japan, what could she do?

Indeed, our five minutes' enthusiasm in our boycott movement has long cooled down. As not only are our merchants threatened by Japanese competition, but even the workers, the weavers in this instance, may find their means of livelihood gone one of these days, let those, who have perhaps thoughtlessly patronized Japanese producers, ponder upon the risks they are running in giving orders to Japanese manufacturers.

The paper approves of the action taken by the National Goods Protection Society in writing to the Silk Trade Guild on the matter. In addition to persuasion and warning, the publication of the names of guilty shops, withdrawal of credit by the banks and withdrawal of patronage by the public thinks the "Sinwanpao," will surely prove efficacious.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF URGU.

After publishing General Chu Chi-hsiang's report and Reuter's telegram on the above subject, the "Sinwanpao" says that we should not be too nice in ascertaining whether the raiders were the new party (Bolsheviks) or the old party (Conservatives), the fact that they had invaded our frontier territory should justify our taking all precautionary measures necessary for our own defence. Although it is not known whether the report that the Hutuktu and princes of Mongolia had been tempted to revolt was based on facts or not, there can be no doubt whatever as to the existence of the "tempter."

As Japan has been casting covetous eyes on Mongolia for some time, if the Russian invaders were

Bolsheviks, she would have a good pretext to move troops to Urgu; if they were followers of Simionov, then we suspect, she must have had a hand in engineering the raid. As China supports so many soldiers, will not some of these braves rise to the occasion by offering to serve at the frontier and sacrifice themselves in defence of their country? The foreign press has pronounced our soldiers to be good at trampling upon our people, but not competent to fight outside foes. Will any of them try to wipe out this slur?

The various proprietors of establishments in the Trenches have petitioned the Commissioner of Defence and to the Chief of the Woosung and Shanghai Police to countermand the order for midnight closing and change the hour of closing to 2 a.m. because most of their customers come in after midnight.

The Chinese Government have conferred upon Major-General March the Grand Cordon of the Chiaocho decoration for distinguished services. The Chinese Government have also awarded to General Pershing and to General Bliss, as well as to Major-Generals Graves, Goethals and McIntyre the Grand Cordon of the Order of Wenhu.

The "Peking Daily News" reports that the Ministry of Navy has been negotiating with a British firm for a loan for the purchase of 50 aeroplanes for the use of the fleets. An amount of treasury bonds will be issued as security for the loan. The Ministry has already fixed the locality for the construction of the aerodrome to accommodate the seaplanes, and a large number of experts will be employed to handle the machines and to teach students how to use them.

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OUTPORTS

POOR CROPS AT LIUANCHOW

The New Tuchun

BUSINESS DULL EXCEPT IN OPIUM

From Our Own Correspondent.

Liuanchow, Oct. 21.

I returned from a 10 days' trip to the southwest a couple of days ago where I found the same story of very poor crops, of late rice, maize and cotton etc. The two former items are more or less the fault of the farmers—dilatatoriness in sowing the maize, while the late rice is often transplanted in the wheat fields after that crop has been reaped. The strong winds of early September blew down a lot of rice and maize which the long spell of wet weather spoiled.

A few hours before I reached my destination two "lien" of soldiers arrived there—about 240 men. The elders provided four pigs and a good stock of rice on arrival, but after that they bought their own things and so far as I could learn paid market prices for same. After the rain cleared off on the third day these men were to be seen meandering in all the lanes and pathways within a half mile radius of the little township. At the end of last week they were given marching, singing and gymnastic exercises on the sand. One day they seemed to have a game of "blind man's buff" with two men let loose in a big ring on the sand to try to find each other.

WAS IT A TRY ON?

There was a story of some 40 disbanded soldiers having been taken into the force at some unspecified place, but I doubt its veracity. On Sunday word came that there was no trouble among the mountains and all would start back for Liuan and presumably Pengpu in a day or so. The two companies I saw so much of arrived here on Tuesday and as I happened to be on the main street as they marched along I could hear their thoughts as they marvelled how I had got back quicker than they.

Why this force has been sent to our district no one seems to know. Was it a military lever? Some soldiers were heard saying in a teashop that "they did not know whether the new tuchun would want them or not. He would probably bring his own men and if so, well by coming to this district they could prevent taxes going up to the capital until terms were arranged." There is undoubtedly a very large percentage of young recruits among them. From this we may draw our own conclusions.

The country people know a levy will be made on them for these

extra expenses, but as some said "had there been any fighting we should have had a much worse time." Nothing like being thankful for all mercies and smaller outlays.

THE NEW TUCHUN.

The new tuchun has a big proclamation out to set the people's heart at rest. He desires nothing but their welfare and states that the law will be applied if any disobey the order to be good. One remarked "this proclamation reminds one of Manchu days. All the tuchun's titles are put at the head as if he wished to impress the people with the fact that he was no mere upstart seeing he had several of the highest titles to his name." We have not seen many such headings for some time.

TRADE STAGNANT.

Business is very dull. I was told in one place this morning that merchants dare not get in stocks for they do not know what is going to happen. Just how much they fear trouble over the appointment to the Kiangsu tuchun office it would be difficult to say. There evidently is that fear, for it was voluntarily given to me by a business man this morning.

On the other hand some of the places burnt down nearly a year ago and which put up temporary places have now pulled these down and have larger places nearly finished. They are not all waiting for the places to be finished before starting business. Customers are too few at present to allow of any chance to be disregarded.

I notice a few of these big shops are adopting a new device as a protection from fire. On the old street line or one or two feet back a wall is built right up to the eaves level but the shops are back some six feet further. Thus a narrow courtyard lies between the wall and shop. In the future I suppose this will come down and thus the streets be made wider.

A few I have met complain of losses on tea taken to Tsinanfu, Shantung. The drought in the spring made such more or less of a luxury. Rice is going up in price and vegetables are very dear. There will be no cabbages brought from the north this season I fear and I have not seen any of the goat carcasses which are usually so much in evidence at this time of the year. These are also either brought from the north in boats or the live goats driven down and killed in the neighbourhood of the city.

OPIUM SMOKING AGAIN.

Lately I have noticed "heads" of opium pipes exposed for sale on the stalls set out on the main street. Some time ago I noticed lamps and other parts of the outfit being repaired on the street. I asked a *tipao* about this smoking only yesterday. He told me it was only done secretly, and if the prefect knew he would attend to them. When I asked where are the hands and feet of the prefect, he could only make the excuse

NAVAL OFFICER'S DEATH

A Tragic Occurrence

London, Oct. 28.

Commander G. L. Page, R.N., who was on leave from the China Station, was found dead in a taxicab at Ealing yesterday evening. A discharged shot-gun was in the cab. It is suggested that the gun was discharged accidentally.—Reuter.

Commander Page was well-known on the China Station, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends. He was on this station as 1st Lieutenant of the Flora, and went Home in 1913. A year later he returned, taking command of H. M. S. Thistle. On the outbreak of war he was transferred to the Empress of Russia, and in the arduous work of protecting Allied commerce he did admirable service. In the closing stages of the war he saw service on the Murman coast. He had been promoted Commander during the war, and was awarded the D. S. O. and bar.

DENGUE fever is at the moment very prevalent in Hongkong, and its spread is attributed in some quarters to the ubiquitous mosquito. Not being a notifiable disease, no record can be secured of the number of cases at the hospitals, but, judging from all accounts, the fever has now assumed the character of an epidemic.

A wedding, which attracted considerable interest, took place at Hongkong on October 27, the contracting parties being well-known personages. The bride was Miss Doris Blanche Grimble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Grimble, and the bridegroom was Surgeon Lt.-Comdr. Herbert Wyndham Fitzroy Williams, R.N., son of Dr. and Mrs. Egbert Williams.

that he and his fellows could not do anything, for the greater part of the opium was brought by the "new soldiers" many of whom were smokers. Who would dare to cross them?

I have been told again and again by the soldiers that they have not had any money served out for some time. It might be a question of money advanced in part if they dispose of a certain quantity of opium, and none if they do not attain the minimum quantity.

There are rumours that our prefect is to be changed soon and the new man is said to be a protégé of Ma Chia-lien who was expected to be promoted to tuchun and whom so far as I can make out would be more acceptable than General Chang Wen-sheng. Just why a military second should have a say in the appointment of a civil official is not stated. Perhaps it is part price of the chief military officer's retaining his post.

HANGCHOW DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

\$20,000,000 Capital

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Nov. 2.

On October 29, at the Military Club, a strongly representative body of officials gathered to welcome, and hear the reports of the goodly number of returned "emigrants" after their visitation of the Shanmenwan district. The distinguished gathering included both Governors, and the most influential amongst the merchant and gentry class, indeed, all who have been advocating this scheme throughout the past year. The Civil Governor's words of welcome having been read, the meeting was thrown open for general discussion. The speeches of the foreign-trained strangers showed ability and enthusiasm. The audience were reminded that "from the Sung Dynasty onwards a steady stream of Chinese flowed west. In this Kuangtung had always taken the lead, and it is well known how progressive that province was in producing western manufactures. Now, Chékiang is rich in the same raw material, and the scheme now on hand at Shanmenwan to develop this will, it is earnestly hoped, receive the disinterested sympathy of every man, woman and child calling themselves true 'patriots.' The first thing is to open a bank into which the \$20,000,000 capital should be put. This is already guaranteed." In the evening the visitors were entertained by the Tuchun.

For the last two days the numbers of members not forming a quorum, the Provincial Assembly dissolved without doing business after the formal opening. This does not sound consistent after the enthusiasm of the first day. Those who came expressed indignation at the erring absentees as, it was felt, the Assembly should be put *en rapport* with the Shanmenwan development scheme.

The Reformer, Kang Yu-wei, has been staying in Dr. Main's house on Chess-Board Hill for a few days.

CHINKIANG NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chinkiang.

This district has been favoured with some beautiful weather through October, so that the peasants have been busy cutting the grass off the hillsides to store away for the winter's fuel. The farmers are also busy ploughing their fields and getting them ready for sowing the wheat crop.

Our port has had a rather lengthy visit from H. M. S. Woodlark and the men have enjoyed their sojourn amongst us. On last Wednesday evening the officers and men invited the members of the foreign community to

a concert at the residence of Mr. Purton. The performance was appreciated by those present.

On Friday afternoon a football team from the gunboat challenged the men of Chinkiang to a match. It was a close, good game and ended with a win for the visitors. The Woodlark left on Saturday morning and H.M.S. Hawkins spent the week end here.

The residents of Chinkiang were favoured with a fine view of eclipse of the moon last Wednesday night. The first intimation that something unusual was occurring was by the large amount of gong beating, tom-toming and cracker firing, the Chinese seeking to help the moon by driving off the Black Moon, but their efforts were in vain, for by 9.25 the moon was completely in the shade and remained so till shortly before 11.

LIBERATION OF CHUNGKING

Kueichow Army's Requisitions

A letter received by a local firm from a Chinese in their employ in Chungking contains an account of the liberation of that city from the grip of the Kueichow troops. An interesting point about the letter is that its writer was recently imprisoned on a charge of giving information to the enemy.

Describing the freeing of Chungking the letter says:—

"The Kueichow Army demanded a sum of \$800,000 for their retreat, and having received from the Chamber of Commerce \$300,000 in cash and \$500,000 in Shanghai bank notes, they retreated on October 12. Unexpectedly, however, Li Lieh-chun, one of the commanders of the Yunnan Army, came from Kiangtsin to Chungking with a few thousand defeated soldiers. After his arrival he appointed Lu Tze-zai, a Lieutenant of the Army, as Chief Alarm Officer and demanded a sum of \$200,000 from the people. At about the same time, the troops under Lu Chao, Lu Sze-tee, Sha Ching-yang, etc., also arrived. What they demanded was \$70,000.

"On receipt of the sum of \$70,000, Lu Chao, Lu Sze-tee and Sha Ching-yang left the place with their soldiers, but the Yunnan Army under Li refused to go, for they had received only a sum of \$50,000 from the Chamber of Commerce. Just at that moment the 1st Division of the Szechuan Army reached Chungking and boldly entered the Tungyuen Gate and the Nankee Gate. They ordered the Yunnan soldiers to give up their guns and rifles, and put to death those who refused to obey the order. Lieutenant Lu Tze-zai was captured and put to death. So after all the city of Chungking is delivered."

Mr. G. C. Hansen, of the East Asiatic Co., was married to Miss E. E. Hansen, of Copenhagen, at Hankow, on Saturday.

THE CAPTURE OF PAKHOI

Wicked Wong and His Bandits

From Our Own Correspondent.

Pakhoi, Oct. 25.

The recently dug trenches that surrounded Pakhoi received their baptism of fire on the evening of the 20th instant. The attack lasted, more or less spasmodically, until the next morning.

The attacking party were a mixture of all the robber bands that have been terrorizing the district for the last 18 months or more. The leader is Wong Ming-tong. The present motive is to secure the revenues of Pakhoi, and as much cash as can possibly be secured in other ways. The revenues include the gambling monopoly, which is worth some \$4,000 per month, also the likin and other taxes. The defence party consisted of the local volunteers, the naval force under Li Ku-man, and some 60 men sent by the Defence General of Liemchow, Luk Lan-tsing. It is freely stated that the latter body were the only people who made any real attempt to defend the place, the other troops having agreed to "aim high," and to surrender when sufficient "face" had been saved. The casualties numbered four killed and 12 wounded.

The Chief of Police disappeared for the third (and apparently the last) time, and the police force has been absorbed by the victors. The naval officer, his men and gunboats have also disappeared. Immediately on entering the town Wong Ming-tong issued a proclamation claiming official position, and telling the people not to fear. He left his card at the British Consulate—the Consul still being at Kiungchow (Hainan).

GENTLE SUASION.

In spite of the assuring proclamation the people continue to fear. Many wealthy people have taken refuge on junks. One of these was attacked by Wong's men, but the junk returned the fire with good effect and the attackers withdrew. The villages suffer worse than before. Many of the band go shopping in Pakhoi, and expedite the bargains by placing revolvers on the counter. This saves talking price.

At the same time that we were so favoured another band proceeded to Liemchow. These men consisted chiefly of soldiers formerly attached to General Wong Chi-un. Considerable fighting is reported with Luk Lan-tsing's troops, who are said to have driven off the enemy.

There are thus three aspirants for the control of this district. Luk Lan-tsing received his appointment in the usual way from Canton. Wong Chi-un issued proclamations when he himself remained in Canton. The man in the saddle is Wong Ming-tong.

THE COCKPIT OF CHINA

Opera Bouffe War—Substantial Successes of the Szechuanese

From Our Own Correspondent

Tzeliutsing, Oct. 13.

Of course the topic of conversation all over the province is the present civil war between the North and the South and the special part this province is at present playing in it, especially against its southern neighbours, the Yunnanese.

It will be remembered that, not so long ago there were those who were sure that the Yunnanese had once again demonstrated their ability to stay in the province. They also asserted that the Szechuan troops could not hold together long enough to permit them to be a match for the Yunnanese.

In our last letter we presented plans which had been drawn up for the driving of the Yunnanese out of the province. It is interesting to note that these have been but little changed, and the generals who were there mentioned are still holding the places they were planned for. It is noteworthy, that they have had a good stiffening by the turn over of General Iang Tze-huei, who has formed "a dare to die" brigade and with it has driven the Yunnanese before him into the city of Luchow. This possibly made the moving of Hsiong up to the North road advance possible, as he has since that time been coming down on Chungking via Hochow, which place has been recently taken. Brigadier Cheng has come through via the Wells, and has been side by side with the Iang brigade all the way down. One is not sure that they are as strong troops as Iang's but they have shown some spirit where it was demanded of them, and they had assisted in the demoralization of the Yunnanese in these parts. For the report is that they are thoroughly routed having been surprised at Luchow and not had time to flee. One division's equipment was captured at Luchow, the report says, and one can admit it.

STAY AT HOME GENERALS.

You will note that two of the Generals who figured in the defeat of the Szechuanese last time and made it possible for the Yunnanese to get to the gates of Chengtu, have not been in the battle line at all this time. General Liu I-chiu is Defence Commissioner for Chengtu, and General Cheng Hong-fan is the commander of the harmless front toward Suifu. His orders were to harass the enemy but not to provoke a fight. If the Yunnanese had known the plans of the enemy they could have sent a force up the river from Suifu and on to Kiating and Cheng would have found an aeroplane slow travelling for his retreat. But it looks as if the Szechuan generals had counselled to relieve these two questionable generals of actual

fighting and put them in harmless positions. It is true that some of Cheng Hong-fan's men did get over to Tzeliutsing after the capture of this place by the Szechuanese but on every side could be seen people actually laughing at them and saying, "They make a good tail." Even at that they were not left alone on the Suifu front, for Liu Hsiang sent some of his most dependable soldiers to leave Cheng's "fleeing foots."

AFTER YOU, ALPHONSE.

Just a word about the "taking" of Tzeliutsing by the Szechuanese. It is not the proper word, but it will do. The affair was a sort of "after you dear Alphonse" for the Yunnanese walked out and the Szechuanese walked in and not a shot did we hear fired.

General Liu Hsian is in charge of the operations on the whole of the fronts. He has with him, in the centre, Generals Iang and Ten. To the North on the left are generals Lai and T'ien while to the right are General's Cheng, with Iang turning from Lungchang southward. Possibly Liu Hsian is the greatest fighter in the province and he has but one aim, the freedom of the province from Yunnanese.

One will notice that the united forces of Hsiong and Liu Tsuen-ho are pretty well scattered, Lai being one of the strongest men has united with Hsiong to advance on Chungking, and they are making good strides. All signs show that the Hucichow troops in charge of Chungking realize their serious position and are making all preparations to get away. They will do well to flee before the enraged Lai who well remembers them as some of the men who chased him and Liu Tsuen-ho into the Northern fastnesses of the province more than two years ago. They tell a story that the Southerners wanted to talk peace but Lai was one of the men who said: "Not peace but death, if you stay this side of the Yangtze."

THE AMMUNITION PUZZLE.

Unless the North are directly helping the Szechuanese at this time, one cannot explain where the great quantities of ammunition are coming from. Of course, Hsiong was stowing some of it away for the rainy day all the time he was in Chengtu and in command of the arsenal, but it is hardly likely that he managed to keep as huge a supply provided, as must be tapped for the great quantities of it which are being lavishly used by the Szechuanese. On the other hand the Yunnanese have to be sparse with theirs as they have none too much and a long way to carry further supplies.

Plenty of recruits are reported to be coming out to the river, but they are such a poor quality that they do not count in real fighting. One would not be far out if it were stated that the prisons of Yunnan must be pretty well emptied by this time, of one were to go by the look of the contingents that are coming out to replenish the ranks of the Yunnanese.

Seven tons of opium are said to have been brought out to the river to pay the troops of occupation in Szechuan. That opium is cheap is well understood when one finds out the source from which it comes. It can be got from anywhere, almost in public for half a dollar or 40 cents an ounce, and good opium at that. Why not smoke when the pleasing narcotic is so cheap! One rarely goes on the road without a large percentage of the men being opium smokers, and a patient to break off opium in the local hospital is an unknown quantity for several months. One has not heard that there is much being grown in the province especially hereabouts.

HIGH PRICE OF SALT.

Immediately that Luchow fell to the hands of the local men, the price of salt per yin went up Tls. 30. The question of transport was a big one as the boats could not get down river and were tied up all along the river front. Now they can move at least as far as Luchow and it is to be hoped that the river traffic will soon be normal. There are many robbers about the country but these ought to be cleared up as soon as the Yunnanese are got rid of across the river. The Szechuanese will find it to their advantage to carry the war well over the river even to the boarders of the province, as in that way, and that way only, will the river be free for traffic.

Rice prices are still high but will come down now that the road is opening from Luchow. Wages are high and trade is looking up. Things ought to look bright for the Szechuanese if they do not now fight among themselves, which is to be feared.

Some persons in Canton intend organizing a "Cho-Kan-Tun" or "traitors-killing-corps" for the arrest of dishonest officials, according to the Chinese press.

THE Japanese Postmaster kindly sends us specimens of the stamps commemorating the opening of the Meiji era which are on sale from to-day. The design, which recalls the famous ancestral temples at Nikko, is very pretty. These stamps are not valid for foreign postage.

THE str. Foo Cheong, a river boat flying the Portuguese flag, whilst proceeding from Canton to Macao recently was fired at from the shore after passing Whampoa. The captain at once ordered the passengers to lie down on the decks and then got up full speed. No one aboard was hurt, though some of the bullets pierced the funnel.

PROVINCIAL HOME RULE IN CHINA

Hunan's Example to the Nation—Students and their Elders—T'an Yen-kai's Proposal—

Every Province its Own Master

From Our Own Correspondent

Changsha Oct. 23.

Last week I laid before your readers the exaggerated sentiments that the schoolboys and, indeed, the school girls of Changsha imagine that they themselves hold on matters of provincial government. On the opposite side, there have been frequent rumours from Peking giving the idea that the present authorities in Hunan are in league with their neighbours on the west scheming to thrust their views on the province that lies away to the northeast—Hupei. Amidst such contrary opinions, I have thought that it would be well to let the actual governor of the province give his views on the situation. I asked for an interview with Mr. T'an Yen-k'ai in order that I might send you down his own ideas and plans for provincial government.

A SCHEME OF STATE RIGHTS.

Last August he sent a general telegram to the governors and leaders of the various provinces laying before them in outline a scheme of what are called in America "state rights" that he felt should apply to all the provinces in China. There is no secret that the telegram contains opinions which are not merely those of one man; the scheme has been worked upon by some of the best thinkers connected with Hunan and they were helped by Mr. Liang Chi-t'sao one of the best read men in matters of international politics to be found in China.

In considering the plans one has to bear in mind the experiences of the past years. Republican government has failed badly each time it has appointed a non-Hunanese to the post of T'uchun of Hunan. T'ang Siang-min, a Hupei man, gained for himself the nickname of "butcher." (It was applied to him in my hearing by Wu Kuang-hsin while Wu was still in Yochow.) Fu Liang-tsu, though by descent a Hunanese, had only visited the province once for a few months when he was a boy. Within three days of his taking over the seals of office, he commenced the movements which are not even yet stilled down. All the time he spent in Hunan, was spent in civil warfare with the help of northern soldiers. Of Chang Chin-yao it is no exaggeration to say that he treated the Hunanese as the Germans treated Belgium.

The peculiar circumstances of the present *de facto* government must also be remembered. T'an Yen-k'ai is practically accepted as the chief official of the province by all its officials. It is true that there is a rising away in the north-west corner of the province and some guerilla warfare being carried on. But T'an Yen-k'ai's authority

is acknowledged by more officials and over a larger part of the province than at any time acknowledged Chang Chin-yao. At the same time, no one has commissioned Mr. T'an to act as governor. He has not styled himself as either "t'uchun" or "shen chang" (i.e. military or civil governor) but retains the temporary title which belonged to him while the northerners were being driven out "tsung shih lin" (commander-in-chief).

HUNAN'S SELF SUFFICIENCY.

Lastly, the characteristic of the Hunanese must also be taken account of. It is not easy to compare those amongst whom one lives and has daily intercourse with those about whom one knows only through newspaper report. Still, the writer lived more years in Hupei before he moved to Hunan than have passed since. There used to be a proverb which I often heard quoted in Hupei but have never heard used in Hunan which compared the Hunanese to iron, the Hupehese to beancurd. If the proverb be confined to the political interest shown by the respective inhabitants of the two provinces, it may pass muster. Moreover, as one of the executive officers of the provincial Red Cross organization, I was commissioned to inspect the 8,000 northern prisoners who were held here in captivity for some months. I had a good deal of intercourse with the prisoners who naturally appreciated what I was able to do for them. I never once came across a single one, officer or man, who took the slightest interest in matters political outside the one matter of whether they were to get free or not. After the northerners many of these ex-prisoners continued to live in Hunan as soldiers. Again they would chat with me quite freely about various matters—but they took no interest in politics.

On the other hand, I have talked with scores of Hunanese common soldiers who have shown the keenest interest in politics. They are certainly of opinion that they are convinced republicans. There are Hunanese who would take pay to be soldiers on the opposite side—but such are not the general run of Hunan soldiers. Wu Pei-fu had not the slightest difficulty in getting his soldiers to follow him when he came to terms with the South. If I may, with apologies, imagine Gen. Chao Heng-ti turning round to the north, I am quite sure that his soldiers would not blindly follow him.

CIVIL AUTONOMY, TROOPS REDUCED.

These are the circumstances in which Mr. T'an has launched the scheme for a complete separation of the executive civil and military

officials. He proposes that civil officials shall be elected by each province and have no command of military forces; that all military officials be under the Board of War and have no concern with civil matters. He advocates a great reduction in the number of soldiers to be employed and would distribute them in about half-a-dozen groups in no case having the headquarters in the same city as the headquarters of the civil administration.

It is hardly to be wondered at that no reply has been received from any t'uchun. It is easy to take shelter under the fact that Mr. T'an's appointment is not recognized by the Peking government and that, therefore, it would be irregular to have official correspondence with him. But amongst groups of civilians, the suggestions have taken considerable hold. There is little doubt that the attitude of the Kiangsu gentry to a recent attempt to fill a provincial post in the usual manner was one of the determining causes of Li Shun's suicide. In Hunan generally and especially in Changsha, the suggestions have been taken up with enthusiasm.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY.

On October 8 a petition was presented to Mr. T'an asking him to take immediate steps to secure the election of a new provincial assembly which should draft a constitution for the new régime. The petition was hurriedly got up and had but 430 signatures, but I am assured by some of the few workers who got the matter up that they had no refusals amongst those whom they asked to sign and that had they delayed they could have got more than tenfold the number for the city. The document was the work of three gentlemen: Mr. Lung, the editor of the "*Ta kung Pao*," Mr. Mao of the First Normal School and Mr. P'eng, a bookseller. Every one of the 430 was a man earning his own living. Students were not asked to sign; nor were men in government pay; nor any of the leading men who are identified with any of the old political groups.

It is easy to see how the schoolboys got their exaggerated notions of what was being done—and it is possible that there are older men than schoolboys who really want something of a soviet nature. But I know that that is not the wish of the signatories generally. I asked what was the general status of the 430 and was told that about 30 of them would be connected with the press of the city; perhaps 200 were teachers or men of the scholar class; about 150 merchants and say 50 working men. It is interesting that not only were working men invited to sign but that representatives of their class stood side by side with some of the most cultured men in the city as members of the deputation of 15 which took the document to the governor.

AN INTERESTING MIXTURE.

Mr. T'an is an interesting mingling of radicalism and con-

servatism. Himself the son of a viceroy and the holder of the First Scholar of the empire (in the last of the imperial examinations) one does not wonder at the conservatism that clings to him. But he was foremost amongst the workers for reform in the last days of the Manchus and was undoubtedly the choice of the people of Hunan as well as of their leaders when the Revolution came into force. If he were free from office I should expect him to side with the advocates of the widest suffrage and I can certainly picture him as one of a deputation with workmen as colleagues. But he is in office. He finds no authority in the last constitution that was in force in Hunan giving him the power of dismissing a provincial assembly.

Notwithstanding the fact, therefore, that the only assembly that has been chosen was elected nine years ago and is therefore universally acknowledged to be out of date, he has summoned it to meet and will leave to it all decisions as to itself and as to the province. He is willing to accept the office of civil governor from this assembly—willing to pass over such authority as he wields to any other man of their choice. If requested, he is willing to carry out the resolutions of the assembly whether they want a new constitution, or whether they decide that all that is needed is a new election. (The assembly is almost certain to share the opinion that it is out of date. Its members generally will have few qualms as to the likelihood of re-election.)

AN EXAMPLE TO CHINA.

There can be no doubt that the eyes of China are fixed on Hunan at this juncture. Hunan has a chance that Nanking has not. At Nanking and in Kiangsu the people generally may like the Hunan plan but the powers that are in being will not put it into operation. If Hunan does act, its example will spread. The general rejoicing in the land over the overthrow of the Anfu clique would not have been so marked if there had been an expectation that the Anfu tweedledum would be replaced by a Chihli-Fengtien tweedledee.

Mr. T'an spoke to me quite freely on the matter of his relations with the various political leaders of to-day. He is a close friend of Wu Pei-fu but there his intercourse with northern leaders stops. He does not know Tsao K'un or Cheng Tso-lin, nor has he had any interchange of correspondence with them since his return to Changsha. He has done nothing to break off relations with the southern group with which he has acted for the past two or three years. He will not patch up a peace between himself and the Peking government which has not been shared at least in discussion with his colleagues. The theory advocated by his telegram is in opposition to the practice of the Kuangsi leaders in Kuangtung and of the Yunnan-Kueichow leaders in Szechuen. But it is for Kuangtung and Szechuen to take their own action in this

matter. Mr. T'an is not prepared to move troops against either Lu Yung-ting or T'ang Chi-yao. The idea that T'ang Chi-yao wants to burrow a road through Hunan to get at Hupeh could only exist in the minds of those who know little of the geography of the situation; Mr. T'an thinks their notions of the political situation are as faulty as their geography. Mr. T'an denies that any proposals have been made to him to join in an attack on Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan; states that he would have dismissed them if they had been. He is justified in asking if he had any animus against Tuchun Wang why he did not take the opportunity of following him up that offered when Chang Chin-yao fled to Hupeh and his troops were not disarmed. The Hunan troops were flushed with victory, and there can be no doubt that since the Republic was started nothing makes a soldier so victorious as victory. Mr. T'an claims that he is a lover of peace. He hates war, but as he himself puts it, just as peace loving Great Britain was compelled to take up arms against Germany so was he against Chang Chin-yao.

CHEFOO SCHOOLS

Oxford Local Results

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chefoo, Oct. 25.

The results of the Oxford Local Examinations held in the China Inland Mission Boys' School last July reached here on Saturday night. Only one candidate, in the Junior Division, failed to satisfy the examiners.

In the senior division, Edith Hutson, Geraldine Lack and Lily Orr passed with second class honours and Murdoch Slimmon passed with third class honours.

D. A. Hogg and E. Crainger passed successfully.

In the Oxford Junior, Gordon Ross, Ernest Cormack and Alwyn Jones passed with first class honours. Margaret Lyons passed with second class honours and Margaret Bunting with third class honours.

Third class honours were obtained by W. C. Martin and G. F. Goforth.

The following girls and boys passed successfully: Ailsa Carr, S. A. Lindberg and Freda Shipway. T. Coulthard, J. Faers, C. Forsyth, P. Kelly, H. Miller, W. Palmer, E. Peake, K. Price and K. Soderbom.

THE N.Y.K.S. Suwa Maru, on board of which fire broke out at Seattle a few months ago, has since been thoroughly repaired and overhauled in the Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki, and is now about to proceed to this port, carrying passengers and freight. This steamer is one of the largest of the American liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and has complete up-to-date equipment and carries many passengers. She will sail from Shanghai on the 22nd instant for Victoria and Seattle via Japan Ports.

HANGCHOW NOTES

The Assembly in Session

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Oct. 29.

Previous meetings of the Provincial Assembly, not showing a sufficient number of members, the Governor deferred his formal opening visit to yesterday. At 10 a.m. a goodly array of the higher officials put in an appearance. These included the two Governors, Treasurer, Educational Commissioner, the City Magistrate and representative of the Local Government Board. The usual ceremonies of bell-ringing, conduct by ushers of the guests to their seats and the time-honoured "three kow-tows" having been observed the Assembly settled down to business. In his official introductory "few remarks" the Civil Governor paid a tribute to the usefulness of such an Assembly. A very amicable tone pervaded the place throughout the three hours' session. Both President and Governor being Chékiang men one member was bold enough to prophesy a season of unbroken amity. He looked for measures calculated to prosper their province to be discussed and passed in a spirit of altruism such as the President in his opening speech had invoked.

It augurs well that the relationship between Governor and President is of the best kind. Indeed, if we were justified through past experience in relying on first day prognostications the coming session will reform the province in every direction! The measures, however, to be brought forward at least show that the minds of men are working along right lines. The first of these is the abolition of the lottery system for raising public funds. This ought to give great encouragement to the members, Chinese and foreign, of the Union Evangelistic Committee who so energetically conducted a campaign of inquiry, resulting in such figures as to startle the legal authorities into action during the earlier part of the year. The question of the abolition of the Tuchunate also finds a place, the Kiangsu tragedy being brought forward as indicating a strong argument for its worse than uselessness. Provincial military must be reduced if the squabbles of the South are to be kept from our doors. The one must go with the other. The question of Shanmunwan was laid on the table for another meeting when more time could be given to such an important matter.

The appearance of a "mandarin" given office last year nearly caused a fracas; the offending member being asked to withdraw; this being a 'People's gathering.'

GENERAL Booth has sailed from London for New York to conduct a campaign in the United States and Canada, chiefly with the object of recruiting 1,000 missionaries for China, India and Africa.

A SPECTRE'S BRIDE

Strange Wedding at Yangchow

From Our Own Correspondent.

Yangchow, Ku., Oct. 27.

An unusual wedding procession was witnessed last Sunday by thousands of interested spectators. The bride's chair, instead of being decked in the conventional red, was draped in green satin, and the accompanying procession comprised all the accoutrements of an old official funeral. The "bride," a daughter of a once prominent official, had been engaged from infancy to a scion of another official house, who died several months ago. After his death, the soul of the young man appeared repeatedly to his promised bride, urging that she must go to her mother-in-law's house as if he were alive, and become the wife of his *kuei* (spirit). Her family, warned by these apparitions, reluctantly consented to her going, and amid many tears the procession of sorrow instead of joy made its way to her future home. The wedding ceremonies of doing obeisance to ancestors and friends were performed by her beside the coffin of the bridegroom in a temple. No longer looked upon as a girl, she has the anomalous position of being the unmarried widow of a man and the wife of his spirit.

JAPANESE TOURISTS.

On Sunday the 17th a chartered launch steamed up the Canal bearing a party of 200 Japanese from Nanking and Chinkiang, who came to view the celebrated Little Gold Hill and the Bottle Temple just north of Yangchow. Among the visitors were four Japanese ladies in native dress, a consul, and a number of sailors from a Japanese gunboat. Many of the tourists were so weighted down by the paraphernalia of touring, kodaks, thermos bottles, lunch baskets, bags, etc., that they found locomotion on "shanks mare" well nigh impossible, and were doubtless thankful that the distance to their waiting picnic boats was short. At the Little Golden Hill restaurant tiffin was ready for the crowd, who, after viewing the landscape and perpetuating the memory of its beauty by many camera films, returned to the launch in time to make the canal trip and catch the afternoon train from Chinkiang to Nanking.

All the local churches and mission schools have sent contributions to the famine sufferers, and a fund is now being raised by the Government Schools. The President of the Merchant's Guild convened a meeting last week to start a subscription list among the merchants to raise \$100,000 for the same worthy cause.

THE VICE OF ROLLER-SKATING.

The Magistrate has recently forbidden gambling and roller-skating in the Public Garden, both

being pastimes deemed dangerous to the public safety.

Signs, in Chinese characters, containing the names of interesting streets are to be placed at all corners.

The Salt Commissioner and General Whang both went to Nanking after the death of Tuchun Li, but have now returned to Yangchow. General Whang, who is a relative of the late Governor, addressed his soldiers and officers on the parade grounds after his return, verifying the rumours of Li Shun's death by his own hand, and affirming the impossibility of foul play, in spite of the whisperings of murder which have been rife. All the police and soldiers are wearing black mourning bands on their sleeves, and a memorial meeting on a grand scale is to be held this week in the largest temple in the city.

The warden of the Yangchow prison has been moved to Soochow, and his place has been filled by a warden from Shanghai.

LI SHUN'S FUNERAL

An Imposing Display

GREAT CEREMONY AND A GREAT CROWD

From a Correspondent.

Sunday, October 31, was a day of bustle and excitement in Nanking. From very early in the morning the streets were particularly well patronized by expectant sightseers and others who walked up and down the Ta Maloo chatting about the coming Grand Parade of Li Shun's funeral. The morning was bright and glorious, like a day of early summer in England, and weather conditions could not have been more amenable. Many matshed arches had of course been constructed across the road and decorated with pines, proclaimed to all and sundry through the medium of coloured characters on a white background "The mighty star has fallen," "The Great Man has departed."

The cortège, it was rumoured, was due to leave the Tuchun's yamén about 11 a.m. and weird conjectures as to the time at which it would pass certain points on the road were made. It would take a long while to pass any given point, the misinformed said, perhaps three-quarters of an hour, perhaps more. When it did come it passed swiftly and in excellent order in well under the half hour.

EXPENSIVE LAMA PRIESTS.

Included in the procession were two or three bands which played in very creditable fashion and the usual effigies of strange monstrosities, of a motor car done in cardboard, life-size, of a carriage similarly treated, of animals shaped out of sweetly smelling pines and numerous silken banners and umbrellas, complimentary umbrellas, from which hung hosts of

streamers, were present. But the chief feature was the small contingent of Lama priests from the Lama temple in Peking, who, dressed in magnificent robes, marched in dignified manner near the head of the line. These men are rarely seen at funerals and can only preside at those of the very rich or influential owing to the high price that they require ere they render services. Their robes were brilliant and hundreds of men (and women!) must have broken the eighth commandment as they went glittering by.

The coffin itself, a blaze of red silk, came near the end of the procession, and many a kodak was in action as it approached. But kodaks were nothing! A dashing motor-car sped along in front of the crowd *en route* to Hsia Kuan, containing cinematograph apparatus, having been at the yamén and thence proceeding to be ready at the Bund.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR.

Hundreds of unarmed soldiers walked in the procession, carrying silken banners, a striking example of commendable economy, coolies therefore being, except in small degree, superfluous.

The British and American warships in port, H. M. S. Mantis and the U. S. Elcano provided small pickets, the marching of which was an inspiring and delightful sight to behold. These men did not accompany the mourners all the way from the yamén, but joined the procession at the gates of the Naval College. A party of Chinese cavalry, very grand and majestic, with horsemen bearing bright pennants, lent further *éclat* to the march past.

THE YANGTZE NOT LIKE THE RED SEA.

Arrived at the Bund the procession crossed the Yangtze to Pukou, not as the Israelites did the Red Sea—unfortunately the yeasty Yangtze was not prepared to oblige in this manner—but in various craft, the carriage bearing Lady Li Shun herself being transported *en masse* so that she did not require to leave it at all. From Pukou the coffin proceeded to Tientsin, Li Shun's home.

The city railway train was so crowded towards evening that it could hardly move, and crawled along as if it were in great pain.

ARRIVAL AT TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, Nov. 3.

The remains of Gen. Li Shun arrived here yesterday from Nanking, and were met at the station by representatives of the President, Provincial President and Civil Governor.—Reuter.

The Chinese press reports that the second batch of famine relief refugees, most of whom are children, have been brought to Shanghai by the Tachang Tobacco Co., and will be put to work in various factories or fed by private families.

TIENTSIN'S FAMINE RELIEF SCHEME

Practical Way to Reach 4,000,000 People

Tientsin, Oct. 26.

The following statement has been handed to Reuter's Agency for publication:—

The Tientsin International Society for Famine Relief is endeavouring to operate in regions within that portion of the province of Chihli which can be served by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Within this region there are nearly 4,000,000 affected, being over half of the famine-stricken in this Province. For those 4,000,000 destitute Tientsin needs \$40,000,000 and appeals for all possible help which should be sent to "Infamine, Tientsin."

HONGKONG'S GIFT OF \$100,000.

Hongkong, Oct. 29.

The Legislative Council has voted \$100,000 for the China Famine Relief Fund. The Governor said that the Colony owed so much to its connexion with the Chinese Republic that it was right for it to contribute from its resources to relieve the sufferings of the people in the North.

The Council also voted \$50,000 as a building grant for Holy Trinity College, Canton.—Reuter.

COLLECTION FOR HONAN.

On behalf of the Canadian Presbyterian Missionaries in Honan, Mrs. D. MacGillivray wishes to acknowledge receipt of the following sums, for famine relief, —Mrs. Cole, \$10; M. M. H. \$100; A few Christians at Hinghwei, per Rev. T. Hutton, \$40; Mr. Smith, \$14.90; Free Christian Church, \$2; Per Miss Strow, \$30; Miss Walters, \$10; Mrs. J. A. Gaither, \$10, and the Union Church Sunday School, \$331.83, which sum includes \$12, proceeds of an entertainment given by the Thomas Hanbury Girls School.

Suspicion of Officialdom

Tientsin, Nov. 1.

A vigorous famine relief campaign is being carried on in Tientsin this week. A procession marched through the streets this morning, depicting famine scenes, with bands, banners and collection-boxes. Ladies are carrying on house to house visits during the week, selling bronze, silver and gold medals for subscriptions of \$10, \$100, and \$1,000 respectively, which will save one, ten or a hundred lives.

Nevertheless there is no doubt that many foreigners are holding back subscriptions owing to their suspicions of officialdom. The "Peking and Tientsin Times" emphasizes the difficulties of Sino-Foreign cooperation in connexion with Famine Relief and other projects. The journal points out that the Chihli Relief Society approached the Consuls in September and

requested them to enlist the co-operation of the foreign community. A large representative Sino-Foreign meeting was convened at which it was decided to amalgamate the foreign and Chinese committees under the title of the "North China International Famine Relief Society." The Chihli Society, however, the journal states, did not fulfil the amalgamation resolution and is continuing to act "independently and wastefully" and "is unquestionably receiving funds intended for the International Society, notably General Li Shun's \$500,000 bequest." The "Peking & Tientsin Times" fears that similar difficulties in Sino-Foreign cooperation are occurring at Peking where the Tientsin International Society has been unable to arrange effective cooperation.—Reuter.

Loan Requested from Consortium

Peking, Nov. 1.

The Government recently suggested to the Old Consortium a loan of \$12,000,000, secured on the proposed surtaxes, for famine relief. The Old Consortium banks referred the matter to the New Consortium, simultaneously informing the Government of their action. The Government replied that it did not recognize the New Consortium, to which one of the main objections appears to be that the Chinese banks do not like industrial loans being included in its scope.

The representatives of the Consortium banking groups at New York have not yet replied.

Meanwhile most of the Powers have agreed to the surtaxes and the concurrence of the others is expected shortly. All stipulate that the period during which the surtaxes may be levied shall not exceed one year.—Reuter.

Foreign Aid for the Famine

Peking, Nov. 4.

The Waichiaopu has received reports that the following sums have been collected for the Famine Relief Fund:—

Sydney, New South	
Wales	£2,000
Singapore	\$30,000 (Mex.)
Nagasaki	\$4,000 (Mex.)
Honolulu	\$3,000 (Mex.)

An American in Paris has donated Frs. 10,000.—Reuter.

10 Per Cent. on Customs

Washington, Oct. 30.

Conditionally upon a similar concession being agreed to by other Powers, the United States will consent to the imposition of a temporary extra tax of 10 per cent. in addition to the present Customs duty on American goods entering China, for the purpose of assisting China to support her famine sufferers, it being stipulated that the old duty will be restored at the end of the year.—Reuter.

FAMINE RELIEF FINANCE

Surcharge on Customs as Security for Loan

The publicity committee of the International Famine Relief Committee has kindly forwarded for publication the subjoined copy of a letter which has been addressed to the President and Premier, advocating the levying of a surcharge on Customs dues which could be used as security for a loan to relieve the sufferers from the famine. The letter is as follows:—

His Excellency the President,
His Excellency the Premier,

Your Excellency:—The provinces of Chihli, Honan, Shantung, Shansi and Shensi have this year been visited by a famine of unprecedented magnitude. According to the latest reports from various trustworthy sources, there are 63 districts in Chihli, 46 in Shensi, and 47 in Shansi, which have been thus calamitously affected. Though the conditions in Shantung and Honan have not yet been confirmed, it is estimated that at least over 40 or 50 districts in the said provinces have been equally scourged. The extent of the famine stricken territory is, therefore, most unusual and the number of victimized people most appalling.

It has been learned from reports and investigation made by Chinese as well as foreigners that able-bodied men have generally deserted their homes, while the weak and aged women and children have been left behind to shift for themselves. They have to appease their hunger with barks and roots of trees and when these are finished, they die. There are many who, being unable to bear the agony of hunger, have deliberately committed suicide. Still others, while in quest of food, have died on the way, from hunger and fatigue. In short, that state of the famine-stricken people is so distressing that it is beyond description. Now the winter is drawing near, and, in addition to hunger, they will have to face cold. Their conditions will be far more aggravating. Measures of relief, therefore, must be immediately undertaken within these two months so that the sufferings of these unfortunate people may be reduced to a minimum.

BEYOND CHARITY'S RESOURCES.

Over ten Chinese and foreign relief societies have recently been organized to cope with the situation. Some have already started to raise funds, while others have been advancing money for urgent relief purposes. It is estimated that the number of people requiring relief will be about 20,000,000 and the period during which such relief is necessary will be over seven months. Figuring on the basis of \$1.50 per head per month, the total amount required for relief purposes will amount to \$210,000,000. Granting that able-bodied people could be employed in different lines of work instead of merely depending upon charity, food and clothing will still be necessary for a period of at least two months during which no work is possible. Even if the above estimate is reduced by one half, the needed relief will still amount to the enormous figure of \$105,000,000, an amount which cannot be secured by mere subscription.

TAXATION REQUIRED.

This International Famine Relief Society is an organization made up of the various Chinese and foreign relief societies already in existence. It intends to work out a scheme which will

answer the requirements of the situation. In foreign countries, whenever occasions call for, it is the common practice to meet such needs either by introducing new taxes or by raising certain old ones. In China, however, neither could be done easily at present. The only tax which could be utilized for meeting the purpose in view is to raise the customs tariff slightly, which on the present scale, is only 5 per cent. *ad valorem* and, therefore, very low. If we should add a percentage to it, it would be neither burdensome to the people, nor troublesome to the Customs Administration in looking after it. The incidence of this surcharge will fall mainly on the Chinese and only slightly on the foreign residents in China. The foreign community will certainly have no objection to this surcharge which is levied for a humanitarian purpose. It is the opinion of the Society that the present custom tariff should be raised by 1/10, thus amounting to 5½ per cent. The increase thus realized shall be exclusively devoted to the relief work. In 1913, previous to the outbreak of the European war, the income of the Customs in round figures was Haikuan taels 43,967,450 or \$65,951,170. Three years later in 1916, it diminished on account of disturbed conditions. But directly after the war, the receipt went up again, amounting to HK. Tls. 40,000,000 in 1919. The collection for the first three quarters of this year has been so encouraging that the income for the entire year will even exceed that of the record year of 1913; and it may be confidently expected that the Customs revenue will increase year by year.

According to a rough estimate it is believed that about \$7,000,000 may be realized from the surcharge of 1/10 Customs tariff. If the incidence of this surcharge is evenly distributed among the 400,000,000 Chinese and the foreign residents in China, this extra burden would hardly be noticed, and the benefit to be derived therefrom will certainly be enormous, and even incalculable. And this revenue could be utilized to serve as security for a loan to be used to finance the relief work.

LOAN RECOMMENDED.

It is recommended by this Relief Society that a sum of \$50,000,000 be borrowed from foreign nations by pledging one half of the revenue from the surcharge for payment of interest and the other half for payment of principal. Based on this calculation, the entire loan will be returned at the end of 18 years. The expenditure of this loan will be jointly supervised by Chinese and foreign philanthropists and the receipt pledged as security for this loan will be in the custody of the Customs Administration. It is believed that the Powers, animated with the spirit of altruism, will lend their full support to this proposal and will render every assistance in making the rate of interest and discount as low as possible.

This matter is one of extreme urgency, and we beg to ask you to give it your immediate approval, as well as instructions to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance, and the Customs Directorate to approach the Diplomatic Corps with a view to the introduction of this surcharge. As soon as this matter has been agreed upon, the two above-mentioned Ministries should co-operate with the Ministry of the Interior in negotiating a loan for the relief. If the negotiations could be successfully conducted in a month or two, an advance should be arranged so that the immediate needs of the relief work may be met and millions of lives saved.

The contents of this letter have been discussed and approved by the members

WHEN BEEF IS CHEAP IN SHANSI

Famine and Farmer's Cow

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiangchow, Sha., Oct. 26.

A few years ago we were told of a local family which was looked upon with suspicion and contempt because a certain ancestor had been known to kill cows and partake of beef as a luxury! In these days a Mohammedan neighbour might under cover of night confide to us in a whisper that an ox was to be slaughtered on the morrow with due religious formalities and that as a favour he would be willing to sell us a cart of the portion assigned to him.

Even three years ago local officials put out proclamations and took strenuous measures to prevent the slaughter of the farmer's faithful friend and helper "the red ox."

It therefore marks a condition little short of a revolution when on an ordinary market day nearly 100 vendors of cooked beef are seen unblushingly and fearlessly selling unsavoury portions to a greedy multitude.

And this is the Shansi aspect of the present famine. In districts such as this from which I write, a little wheat was gathered in but the straw was only a few inches high. There is no grass or green stuff and there is no feed for the cattle. A visit to a cattle fair these days reveals a terrible state even so far removed from the actual famine area. Heifers are being sold at \$2 and \$3 and even good beasts fetch but a third or a quarter of last year's prices. The price of hides is down to a minimum at present and calves are being sold for 20 cents, at least some such transactions are reported where Buddhists are interested and a promise to spare life is given.

In recent years Shansi cattle have suffered from disease. Prices have been advanced by the invasion of buyers for export, and now folks ask how is next year's harvest to be gathered, and next year's land ploughed and manured without the indispensable cow. Even if railways offered facilities for sending the cattle to distant places in the meantime, it is impossible to drive the beasts to the station as there is nothing to eat *en route*.

of this Society and the letter is drawn up by its Finance Committee.

Yours very respectfully,

(signed) LIANG SHIH-YI
WANG TA-HSIEH
TSAI TING-KAN
HUANG FENG-HUA
HSIEH EN-LUNG
HSIUNG HSI-LING
SUN FENG-TSOK
LIU FONG
G. DOUGLAS GRAY
H. C. FAXON
ANDRE D'HORMON
A. SOWERBY
HENRI DE COTY
LUIGI DE LUCA
S. E. LUCAS
S. FUKASAWA

AN INCIDENT ON THE LOONGMOW

Soldiers Demand Opium

News has just reached Shanghai of an incident which proved of some excitement to passengers and crew of the str. Loongmow on a recent journey from Chungking to Ichang. At Wanhhsien, about midway between the two cities, a party of soldiers boarded the vessel. They were armed, and in a truculent mood. Assuming an air of authority which he perhaps privately distrusted, their leader demanded that Captain Hall should deliver up to him a certain quantity of opium which the vessel was carrying for the Customs. The demand was made in the name of his superior officer, but mention of this individual did not greatly impress Captain Hall, who promptly gave the party one minute in which to clear off the vessel, warning the soldiers that if they did not leave, he would call for assistance from the Monocacy which was in the vicinity. The minute having elapsed, the steam whistle was blown, whereupon the soldiers discreetly retired, displaying keen disappointment at the failure of the raid.

CHIEF ENGINEER WOUNDED.

The last of them to leave the vessel turned suddenly and gave the Chief Engineer (Mr. Cooke) a jab in the shoulder with his bayonet. At the moment, Mr. Cooke did not notice that he had been wounded. It was not until the raiders were ashore that he found he had been given a rather nasty wound, though not serious. There were several passengers on board, and as they were looking over the ship's rails watching the departure of the disconsolate raiders, the soldiers pointed their revolvers at them. They did not dare to fire, however, the Monocacy by this time having come upon the scene.

The first Chinese organized race meeting ever held in North China started on Friday last at Tientsin with no less than 51 entries for the three days and off day's racing arranged. Thirty-one races in all, were on the programme, eight each on the first three days, and seven on the off day and in general the same system as obtains at the Tientsin Race Club was observed.

As indicating the hatred of the Cantonese for their late oppressors, the Kuangsi party, the "Canton Times" in a leading article indulges in the following comment: "No one but a Cantonese can appreciate how a man could act like Yankel Yurovsky, the Bolshevik who organized the massacre of the Russian Royal Family and personally shot the Tsar and his son, riddling them with revolver shots." A bad outlook for the Kuangsi leaders should they fall into their enemies' hands.

RUSSIAN RELATIONS WITH CHINA

The Rupture at Harbin

LAW COURTS CLOSED BY CHINESE SOLDIERS

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harbin, Oct. 8.

When the official news reached Harbin that China had broken off relations with the Russian representatives the local Russian population did not actually know what was in store for them. All those who belong to the Left Group expressed satisfaction that the Russian minister at Peking and the consuls in China were no longer to be recognized, for they have got it into their heads that all of these officials are reactionaries and monarchists. It was, therefore, with little concern that they read the official announcement of the Russian Consul here that the Consulate was closed, for most Russians in Harbin rarely have anything to do with their own Consulate except in cases when they are mixed up with other nationals.

The bomb, however, burst when on the 1st. instant the District Court was surrounded by Chinese soldiers and the Court officials ordered to hand over all documents to the Chinese authorities. This act and the way it was carried out has absolutely staggered all Russians, irrespective of their political pretensions, and created a state of chaos in their midst. All the local newspapers published a detailed account of what actually took place at the Russian Courts and to put it mildly, the Chinese authorities' mode of procedure was very uncouth.

On the morning in question a criminal case against two Russians was to be heard, a telephone message was sent to the prison to bring the men to Court, but a reply was received to the effect that the Chief of Police had given orders that they were not to be taken from the prison. The judges and other high court officials then had a consultation as to what measures they should take in order to secure the independence of the Courts.

CLOSED BY FORCE.

While this consultation was taking place, there arrived at the Courts the chief of the Kirin Diplomatic Bureau, accompanied by several Chinese Court officials and police. The former asked to see the President of the Court and handed him a document from the Harbin Taoying, telling the president at the same time that he had come to receive all the archives of the Court. The declaration of the Taoying was to the effect that he had received instructions from Peking that all civil and criminal cases concerning the Russian population of Harbin were to be handed over to the Chinese Courts, and he had, therefore, deputed the bearer to carry same into execution. The president of the Court consulted with his col-

league and replied that they had come to a unanimous decision that they could not hand over the Court documents because the Russian Court considered the Chinese authorities are acting unlawfully.

The Chinese official replied in that case he would be compelled to use force and interrupt the session. In the meantime a considerable number of troops, both cavalry and infantry, had arrived and surrounded the building, a protocol was drawn up by the Russian officials and the chief of the Diplomatic Bureau was asked to sign, but this he refused to do; the officials seeing that further *pourparlers* were useless and, being staid men accustomed to the presence of an armed force at their threshold, after signing the protocol themselves withdrew to the courtyard, whereupon the Chinese officials sealed all the doors in the building, leaving all papers in their original places and, after placing guards over the place, also withdrew.

MANY PROTESTS.

The Chinese authorities in their undue haste seemed to have lost sight of the fact that judges are chosen for meting out justice and that they are the very opposite of militarists, so that to bring a large number of troops to the Courts was only doing more harm than good.

Numerous meetings have been held by various public organizations and political parties, all of which have passed unanimous resolutions of protest against the mandate of September 23, stating that it violates several treaties and harms the rights and interests of Russians living inside the Railway area; in nearly all cases delegates have been selected to leave immediately for Peking to bring the matter before the Chinese Government as well as before the Diplomatic Corps.

The Harbin Municipality has framed a lengthy memorandum, which the chairman of Council and another member will personally take to the capital. In addition to these delegates are being sent by the Courts, the Chamber of Commerce, the House Owners' Association whilst the non-socialistic bloc and the United Conference of the Socialistic Bloc are likewise sending representatives.

The Chinese Eastern Railway area is somewhat differently situated to the Russian concession in China, for along the railway itself and in all the railway towns and settlements the Russians seldom come into direct contact with other nationalities and preserve the customs and traditions of their native land. Russian law is very thorough and, though procedure is very drawn out and long, the law itself is so just that Russians have no reason to complain about it. For this very reason they protest most strongly that their Law Courts are done away with and that they are subjected to Chinese law which is as yet far from perfect. In addition to this China has not experienced and trained law officers capable of judging purely Russian cases with all their intricacies.

Russians are now patiently awaiting further developments, law and order being undisturbed, for the policing and guarding of the railway area has not been much affected by the Peking Mandate. The worst feature about this Mandate is the danger that the Chinese small official and the rank and file may exceed their proper duties and behave unjustly towards Russians subjects. For instance, it is common talk that at the Russian gaol, which has a Chinese chief with Russian assistants, the Chinese head wishes to bamboo Russian prisoners guilty of minor offences. This, of course, may only be a wild rumour but at the same time it is being believed by Russians, for they know this is taking place at Urga and other towns of Outer Mongolia where Russians do not enjoy extra-territorial rights.

The question of passports is an issue that though really not so complicated requires immediate adjustment. Since the establishing of passport posts on the C.E.R. at the frontier towns of Manchuli, Pogranitchnaya and Kwangchentse (Changchun) all Russians living in the railway area and wishing to leave the territory for either China or Siberia have received the necessary certificate, really a *Huchao*, from the Civil Administration of the Railway, foreign passports only being necessary for Russians proceeding to Japan and other foreign countries.

THE QUESTION OF HUCHAOS.

Some time back the Chinese authorities decided that the Civil Administration of the Railway had no administrative rights in the matter of issuing of these *Huchaos* but since then the latter have been continued to be issued at the offices of the Civil Administration, but on behalf of the Russian Consul whose staff, being small, had not the time to attend to this matter. No objection to this was at first made, until the Chinese authorities themselves had completed arrangements to issue *huchaos* themselves as, now that the Russian Consulates no longer functionate, the Chief of Police has issued orders to the passport posts that all Russians from the railway area need to have a Chinese *huchao* when passing across the frontier.

This is quite in order and no Russian has any objections seeing they can easily obtain the necessary Chinese document, but they are being seriously inconvenienced by the fact that the Japanese Consul at Harbin refuses to *visé* the Chinese *huchaos* and the consequence is that when they step into the South Manchuria Railway where the Japanese gendarmerie looks at documents they can proceed no further unless they have also the document issued by the Civil Administration of the railway. Of course this is an absurd state of affairs. It is up to the Chinese authorities to see that same is altered, for after all the S.M.R. area is Chinese territory, and this red tape that seriously inconveniences Russians is not necessary. For foreign passports which are necessary for all Russians going abroad, the Russians

will now be required to go to the Consulate of the country they wish to journey to in order to obtain the necessary document. Since the Chinese took over the guarding and the policing of the railway area it has become necessary for them to know who actually resides inside the area. Therefore it would be much simpler for them to issue to each Russian a registration certificate, which would give the bearer the right to travel freely in all parts of China, and thereby reduce the number of *huchao* demanded.

THE CHIENAO BANDITS

Tokio, Oct. 30.

The Japanese troops still continue their hunt for outlaws in the mountains and forests of Chientao, and scores of the latter have been killed. The fighting has been fierce and the operations are attended with considerable difficulty. The Japanese casualties have been few.—Reuter.

Seoul, Nov. 3.

Large forces of armed bandits have retired into the inaccessible mountainous regions of Chientao, whence they have been making frequent raids upon Japanese communications.

Japanese troops in the Lungchieng district on the 30th ultimo dispersed an outlaw band, killing 20 of their number, capturing four of the leaders, and burning their headquarters.

There has been much activity on the part of malcontent Koreans, armed with Russian or Japanese rifles, in the Kuangtien district. The leader, Boku Eiko, is organizing bands of assassins, of 50 men each, to send out in all directions.—Reuter.

THE OUTLAWS' OPIUM QUEEN.

Tokio, Nov. 3.

According to the "*Kokumin*," there are 14 bands of bandits, each comprising about 50 men, in the Ussuri district, the distinguishing mark of these "comrades" being their bootlaces.

Most of their leaders are stated to have Japanese wives. The Chief's wife, named Shizuko Nakamura, who is emaciated through being addicted to opium, is known as the "Queen," and she is stated to exercise a powerful influence among these bandits. Their principal object is loot, but there is a likelihood of their joining up with the Koreans.—Reuter.

THERE are responsibilities and trials nowadays for rulers of democratic countries which must make them envious of the aloofness in which bygone autocrats could wrap themselves. A French wireless message says that on October 28, at the Elysée, 15 representatives of the principal Paris photographers disputed the honour of taking the best photograph of the President. M. Millerand will be the judge of the competition and will choose the negative, which will be reproduced in photogravure and sent to all the Mayories in France.

UNEASINESS ALONG THE C. E. R.

Fear of Japan

LARGE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harbin, Oct. 18.

The arrival of so many new Japanese troops to these parts is causing a great deal of uneasiness to all residents of the C. E. R. area. In addition to the 11th Division which recently arrived at Vladivostok, a large number of fresh Japanese troops have occupied the extensive barracks at Changchun and Kunchuling. According to local Russian newspapers the amount of troops there available to be thrown on to the Chinese Eastern Railway at a minute's notice is close on 60,000. At several stations along the Eastern Railway section between Harbin and Pogranitchnaya are now also located considerable numbers of Japanese troops who, according to the reports given out by Japanese officers, have been sent there to be drilled, they being recent recruits.

There seems no doubt that the higher Japanese military authorities still hope that the numerous well armed and strong bands of Hunghutze who infest the forests east of Imanpo will be more than a match for the Chinese soldiers who are guarding this section of the railway.

AN UNHEEDED WARNING.

All this is perfectly well known to the Chinese authorities who have now taken active measures to avoid such a thing taking place. Picked troops under competent Chinese officers have been sent to this district and are now waging open warfare with the Hunghutze. The latter in many instances have very well chosen strongholds so that they are able to resist the attacks of the Chinese regulars. Many of the timber concessionaires are in the habit of paying large sums of money to the Hunghutze which insure them against any raids. At one of the large concessions situated in the Imanpo, a demand was made by the head of a banditti gang composed of some 250 men that \$150,000 worth of flour, provisions, cartridges, clothing and even girls be supplied them and this would protect them against any raids during the winter. The demand was made in September and notwithstanding the warning of the Chinese official at Ashiho, who warned all that they would be held responsible if they had any negotiations with Hunghutze, the sub-contractors of this timber concession bargained with the brigands and settled that they would give \$100,000 worth of goods. On October 10, which was the time appointed for the timbermen to hand their toll to the brigands, there arrived at Silinhai junction a Chinese armoured train accompanied by 200 soldiers and as luck would have it, the Chinese regulars were fortunate enough to fall upon

the Hunghutze at the allotted place where they were to take delivery of goods. A sharp fight ensued for the brigands were well armed and, therefore, determined not to surrender.

In the fight the Hunghutze lost over 100 killed before they were put to flight. The soldiers pursuing them succeeded in killing nearly as many in the woods.

In addition to this, seven sub-contractors were shot for having disobeyed the Chinese official's orders and entered into *pourparlers* with the banditti. All the killed were afterwards beheaded and a flat carload of Hunghutze heads was taken back to Imanpo station as a proof that the military expedition against this noted band had been successful in its mission. Needless to say, residents along the railway line, both Russian and Chinese had never seen a similar carload of freight and were duly impressed that at last a proper effort was being made by the Chinese to do away with the Hunghutze evil.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Russian residents at Manchuli are much disturbed at the recent murders of Russian traders in Mongolia. Most of these traders are residents of Manchuli and the Municipal representatives recently held an extraordinary session in connexion with these murders. The murdered men had regular business with the Mongols and went inland in order to purchase cattle and raw material. Evidence was forthcoming that the unfortunate men had been killed by officers of Ungern's detachment and that the motive in each instance was robbery. The wife of one of the victims related the way her husband met his death and her statement was confirmed by their maidservant. They were staying at a Mongolian trading village some 50 versts south of Aksha when on September 25 at midnight there was a rap at their door and a voice asked for admittance. As the husband recognized the voice as that of an officer with whom he was acquainted he opened the door. The officer ordered the trader to dress and follow him. His wife feeling something was going to happen, also followed but unnoticed at first. When she was seen she was ordered to return home or otherwise she would be shot. She obeyed. An hour or more after she returned home two other men came to the house and asked whether there were not some more men in the house. She replied in the negative and they ordered her to take off her jewels and took away all the money and valuables they could find. The next morning she went out in search of her husband and found his dead body. The Mongols living in this village, trading, stated that this officer was guilty of several crimes.

CANTON, Oct. 27.—The Shameen authorities have forbidden the circulation of Chinese newspapers in the concession.—Reuter.

THE MEIJI COMMEMORATION

Homage by Crown Prince

Tokio, Nov. 1.

The capital was *en fête* to-day, the first of the three days' celebrations in connexion with the dedication of the great Meiji shrine. Half a million visitors were added to the city crowds, thronging the streets and parks and watching the religious processions and various entertainments. The cost of the shrine is estimated at Yen. 20,000,000, a large part of which sum has been contributed by voluntary donations.—Reuter.

Osaka, Nov. 2.

A lantern procession, in which 10,000 persons took part, was held here last night in celebration of the dedication of the Meiji shrine at Tokio.—Reuter.

Tokio, Nov. 2.

This morning, in perfect autumn weather, in lieu of the Emperor the Crown Prince Hirohito was the first to pay homage at the shrine dedicated to the memory of his illustrious grandfather. The youthful Prince, wearing Major's uniform, and sitting erect in a state carriage, drove to the Imperial entrance of the shrine, whither he was preceded on foot by the Imperial Princes Fushimi, Kan-in, Higashi-Fushimi, Nashimoto, Kitashirakawa, and Yi (of Korea), all wearing military uniform, together with numerous dignitaries.

The ceremony of paying homage occupied but a few minutes.

The Meiji Jingu (viz. shrine) is situated at Yoyogi, a beautiful suburb of Tokio, and is massively constructed in Shinto style of pure cream-coloured smooth timber from chrysanthemum crest. It stands in coration is the golden Imperial the Imperial forests. Its sole de-the midst of a spacious park, wooded with trees from all parts of the Empire, and is approached from the city by a long wide avenue.

The monument is one of splendid simplicity, and altogether the most splendid fane in Japan. Its location in Tokio is the sequel to the Emperor Meiji's choice of Kyoto as the site of his mausoleum. It is therefore some compensation to the citizens of Tokio, and will perpetuate his memory in the city where he reigned so momentarily.

ENSHRINING THE CROWN.

The ceremony of enshrining the Kanmuri (viz. the crown symbolizing Meiji's spirit) was performed by Prince Fushimi, and the non-imperial Prince Ichijo, both of whom were flowing Shinto robes. There were present some 1,700 of the highest men in the country, and an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired.

Exhibitions of ancient horsemanship, archery, wrestling, etc. were given later in the day in the outer grounds of the shrine. There have been profuse displays of fireworks, aeroplanes have been circling over the city, and other celebrations

have included municipal receptions and a great variety of public entertainments in Hibiya Park and elsewhere. The crowds in the vicinity of the shrine have been very dense all day. To-night the streets are decorated with millions of lanterns.—Reuter.

A special article on the Meiji shrine appears on another page of this issue.—Ed.

APPALLING ACCIDENT ON C. E. RAILWAY

400 Person Killed

COLLISION OF TWO TRAINS AT FULL SPEED

Below is a translation by Mr. C. Diniz of a letter written in Russian by Mr. Minin, an actor by profession, and one of the passengers of the ill-fated train No. 5, which, in the early hours of October 20, directed, it is alleged, by a drunken driver, dashed into train No. 6 at the rate of over 50 miles an hour. The appalling sequel, with all its horrors, is here vividly described by Mr. Minin, following the account of Mr. Diniz of the circumstance attending the collision.

The collision took place about three o'clock in the morning of October 20, on the section line between the stations of Taipilin and Modziachay. The Taipilin station is the second one from the Pogradichnaya station, on the west side. Needless to say, at the time of the disaster, most of the passengers were sound asleep.

Train No. 5 (from Vladivostok) and train No. 6 (from Harbin) were to meet at the snout of the Taipilin station, and information to this effect had been given to the station-master at Taipilin by telephone on the departure of the two trains from the last stations before Taipilin.

About the expected time of arrival of the two trains, the station-master and the other night guards, coming out on to the platform, noticed the rushing in of train No. 5 at a very high speed. Knowing the predilection of the driver, Sokolof, for furious driving, no one evinced any surprise. But it was not known to them that on this occasion Sokolof was intoxicated, and they were terrified when they saw the train flying past the station without any intimation of an intended halt. Their horror was intensified by the knowledge that train No. 6 was soon due to arrive from the opposite side. Losing no time, every possible effort to arouse the driver to the danger was made. Gongs were beaten, bells rung, whistles blown, etc., but nothing availed. And about three miles from the station, just at the edge of a descent, the two trains met.

CARS THROWN INTO THE AIR.

Before leaving for Taipilin station, at the last stations, both trains had been furnished with auxiliary engines at the back of

the cars, as the surface in that part of the country is very uneven. By a strange coincidence, the pusher attached to train No. 6 disconnected itself from the train in its approach to Taipilin, and as the train was on the ascent, it (the pusher) began to drop backwards. Just at this very moment the collision took place. Owing to the terrible impact the cars of train No. 6 broke off from the front engine, and slid back. Suspecting something wrong, the driver of the pusher reversed his engine in order to allow more room for the falling cars and also to break the force of the threatened blow, and thanks to this manoeuvre the situation was saved as far as train No. 6 was concerned.

A very different fate met train No. 5. At the moment of the collision its cars, owing to the forward jerk of the back pusher, were literally thrown up into the air, with the result that one horrible mass of wrecks was created, a pile of splinters and twisted iron, with human beings entangled and buried beneath, where, wounded and torn, they were burnt alive. From out this hell only 12 escaped; 400 others were roasted to death.

PASSENGER'S GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

In the course of his letter, Mr. Minin, the member of an opera company, says:—

"It seemed that we were being hurled over a precipice. I found myself buried under a pile of wreckage.

"For a moment a deadly calm prevailed. Then the place was made hideous with shrieks and groans of the injured and dying. I heard shots, and thought the train had been attacked by bandits."

The writer goes on to describe some of the terrible scenes he witnessed when, having crawled out from beneath the wreckage, he assisted in the work of rescue. Ten minutes after the collision, the wreckage began to burn, and in a few moments the broken carriages, piled to a height of 30 ft., were a mass of flame. The flames lit up a weird and terrible scene and the atmosphere was made heavy with the smell of burning flesh. Many of those who were uninjured were so affected that they ran up and down, panic stricken. Fire consumed the whole pile of wreckage and the many bodies buried beneath it, and at dawn nothing was to be seen but the charred and twisted framework of the carriages. Chinese looters then began their work. Some six hours after the collision, a relief train came up from Pogradichnaya.

The writer concludes with a reference to the extreme inadequacy of provision for medical and other relief at Pogradichnaya. Even those who escaped injury were in a sad plight. Many of them were entirely destitute, having lost all 5,865 officers and 64,067 recruits.—Reuter.

OUR PARIS LETTER

France's Burden

SHALL GERMANY ESCAPE
PAYING UP?

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 11.

The report issued by the financial experts, appointed by the League of Nations to ascertain the position of the belligerents after the war, gives considerable support to the contention of the French that the heaviest burden falls on them and that a great wrong will be done to France if the Germans are allowed to escape payment of the compensation required from them by the Treaty of Versailles. It appears from the report that France must raise, during the present year, Frs. 11,463,000,000 to pay interest on her public debt. The corresponding figure for Germany is Mks. 12,400,000,000. Exclusive of interest on borrowings, the increase in public expenditure is estimated at 198 per cent. in France and only 95 per cent. in Germany. This position is, of course, mainly due to outlay on reconstruction.

The Germans say that they can have no heart to work if they continue to be faced with such a mountain of indebtedness, and on this ground they are trying to influence neutrals and France's allies to obtain relief from their treaty obligations. It would appear, however, from the report, which we must assume to be impartial, that the French have more ground for discouragement than the Germans so far as the lessening of financial burdens is concerned. At the present rate of exchange in dollars, taxation per head of population stands at 18.4 direct and 16.2 indirect in France and 7.6 and 4.9 in Germany, the respective totals being 34.6 and 10.4. Public expenditure is Frs. 1,287 per head of population in France and Mks. 892 in Germany. The national revenue per head of population is Frs. 3,200 in France and Mks. 3,900 in Germany. The percentage of public expenditure in relation to revenue is 23 in Germany and 40 in France. At the beginning of 1920 the public debt of France per head at the then rate of exchange was \$479.51. Germany's was \$88.36. At the normal rate the figures are \$1,114.26 for France and \$797.57 for Germany. The proportion of the total debt to mean revenue is 180 per head in France and 86 in Germany, so that the French taxpayer is twice as heavily burdened as the German. Unless this state of things is altered by the operation of the treaty, the victorious Frenchman will find that he has emerged from the war poorer, deeper in debt and faced with greater uncertainty than the defeated German.

THE MINERS INDICTED.

In France there is not only a general conviction that England is

not disposed to help France to obtain proper compensation from Germany, but there is also constant irritation over the coal question. This feeling is expressed by a well-known French writer, M. J. H. Rosny the elder, who is not a politician and has never been an Anglophobe. He says that English coal, which costs Frs. 35 a ton at the pit head, costs the French consumer Frs. 240 wholesale. As the Germans deliberately put so many French coal mines out of action during the war, the French naturally supposed that some of the compensation from Germany would take the form of free coal, but they now find that they have to pay nearly as much for it as for English coal. This is the result of an agreement virtually imposed on France, he says, by England, who has shown the utmost selfishness in the matter. Her Government's great object was to derive the largest possible amount of profit from the situation. There has been no sign of the fraternity on which the French, in their innocence, reckoned between the armistice and the signature of the peace treaty. Now we find the English miners, who are already extremely well paid, threatening to strike in support of claims which, if granted, will mean that France, Italy and the other countries dependent on England for coal will have to find another five or six milliards of francs every year, and a considerable amount of unemployment on the Continent must follow. Are the English miners, M. Rosny asks, indifferent to the hardness of the times? Such a conception of international solidarity will never help humanity along the road to better times.

A SLIGHT ASTIGMATISM.

While these hard things are being said about England, France is bowing and smiling to another ally more skilled in the art of disguising unpleasant facts. The Knights of Columbus, a Roman Catholic organization which worked on lines similar to those of the American Y.M.C.A. during the war, sent a large deputation which has been travelling in various parts of France, taking part in public ceremonies and delivering innumerable speeches on the theme of Franco-American fraternity. As a wind-up we have had three feasts in Paris, followed by more speeches, which fill a considerable amount of space in the French newspapers. A few lines, however, have sufficed to announce the very significant fact that France has to pay the American bankers eight per cent. interest to obtain the renewal of loans which it would have been very inconvenient, if not impossible, for her to pay off. This only shows that all the sentimental talk about Washington and La Fayette and Rochambeau counts for nothing when there is any question of hard business. The English and the Americans have been equally matter-of-fact, the one about coal and the other about money, but while the former are denounced here as selfish

brutes, the latter are held up to the uninformed French public as disinterested friends.

A POET'S CONSTITUTION.

The poet Gabriele d'Annunzio, who so successfully defied the Powers by grabbing Fiume and setting up a new authority with which the Government of his own country has not ventured to interfere, has now tried his hand at constitution making. He has issued a set of ordinances which are quite unique in their way. It has hitherto been customary, and supposedly essential, for constitutional laws to be couched in precise terms, so as to leave as little doubt as possible in regard to the legislator's meaning and to define the rights and duties of the State and citizens with the utmost exactitude. This is not d'Annunzio's way. He can no more keep rhetoric out of his Constitution than Mr. Dick could keep King Charles's head out of the Memorial. In Article 14 he declares: "The perfect man is he who can invent his own virtue every day and present his brethren daily with a new gift—labour, which, even when it is of the humblest kind, tends to beautify and adorn the world."

D'Annunzio does not look upon himself as anything so prosaic as the president of a republic. He treats the community of Fiume as a regency, in which the executive power is wielded by a council of seven rectors elected by the "National Assembly" the "Council of the Best" (Optimi) and the Provisional Council. This last is a sort of Parliament with 60 members, elected for two years, 10 by workmen and peasants, 10 by seamen, 10 by employers, five by industrial and agricultural experts, five by business firms, five by teachers and students, and so on. Citizens with no occupation have no representation. From 17 to 35 all citizens, men and women alike, are liable for national service in some form or other. Education is free, and the Ordinances even provide for the foundation of workmen's choral societies. It is an attempt to build up an ideal community on a basis of labour sweetened by art. Perhaps it may prove admirably adapted to the people for whom it is intended, and some day we shall see Fiume advertised as an abode of peace and prosperity and a place of refuge from Bolshevism and strikes and the rest of our social troubles.

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OUR CANADIAN LETTER

The Tariff Question—Wise Advice by Labour Leaders

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kingston, Ontario, Sept. 27.

Lenin and Labour have formed one important topic during the past month. The murderous would-be dictator of the Proletariat of the World has declared that British labour is his worst enemy; he can include Canadian, and it may be said American as well. Opportunity has been given Labour to express its views on Bolshevism on two occasions; the one on Labour Day at the Toronto Exhibition, and the other at the meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress.

The directors of the Toronto Exhibition have an excellent plan of holding special days such as Farmers' Day, Press Day, American Day, and so on, and on them give luncheons to prominent men connected with the various professions and industries. Thus on the Labour Day several Labour leaders spoke on subjects not only of interest to Labour but to the community at large. The same thing applies to the Congress.

So far as Lenin and Bolshevism are concerned, Labour will have nothing whatever to do with them, except to oppose them, as they are regarded as endeavouring to destroy the Trades Union movement in Canada. It is asserted that Lenin and his tools are forming or trying to form revolutionary groups in every union to weaken the power of the leaders. There is no doubt that the results of Bolshevism in Russia have impressed themselves upon labouring men here, and they see their absolute ruin if the Bolsheviks gained power. They strenuously object to the Soviet methods in all their barbarity, as well as in the complete suppression of the freedom of speech, of the Press and of the right of public assembly. Canadian Labour knows Bolshevism down to the ground, and will have none of it.

GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA.

The Dominion Government has also been turning its attention to Bolshevism and has issued a pamphlet entitled "Information respecting the Russian Soviet system and its propaganda in North America." This has been distributed broadcast throughout the country. It gives a description of industrial, agricultural, economic and political conditions in Soviet Russia and declares that Bolshevism is "a disastrous failure."

It charges that the Soviet Republic is making every effort to produce world-wide revolution and claims that its various organizations in Canada are spreading socialistic propaganda. The pamphlet gives a list of these organizations, which is worth giving in full as it shows by the names the devilish and hypocritical cunning of Lenin and his crew; thus there are the International Bible Students, the

Socialistic Party of Canada, the One Big Union, the Labour Church, the Russian Ukrainian and Finn Socialist groups, the Ukrainian Dramatic Society, the ex-Soldiers and Sailors Labour Party, the Union of Russian Workers, the Bulgarian and the Jewish Bolsheviks, the Anarchists and the Communists. These organizations it is stated "propose to take over our economic system by forcible means; their policies differ in degree; almost all repudiate religion."

The pamphlet also gives a list of the papers which are under the control of these organizations. It may be said that the Labour Church is a subsidiary of the One Big Union; the first one was founded by the Rev. W. Ivens, who was so prominent at the celebrated strike at Winnipeg, and was prosecuted and punished for the part he took in it. The pamphlet gives a terrible description of the formation of the Soviet Government, the results of which are "utter industrial demoralization, poverty, hunger, disease and death," and the turning of workmen into bondsmen.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

The views expressed by the Labour leaders on other matters than Bolshevism deserve mentioning. One of them said that "organized labour had no desire at any time to look for trouble with capital. Labour desired to see society evolve naturally without interference which would cause spasmodic conditions in the industrial world," and that can be taken as the keynote of the other speeches. The speakers also urged consideration for and great toleration of the views of others, condemned unauthorized strikes and insisted upon the duty of the strict observance of agreements with employers. Reference must also be made to the speech of another labour leader, though it was not made on either of the occasions referred to. Mr. James Murdock was the Labour member on the Board of Commerce appointed to deal with the high cost of living but resigned because he considered its functions were being thwarted by the opposition of certain members of Parliament. He is a great authority on labour, so when he makes the statement that employes must learn that earnest honest labour in the interest of the employers is due in exchange for equitable wages and treatment and that a 30 minute hour is just as dishonest as a 50 cent. dollar," there is some good reason. It is that complaints are rife as to employes not giving a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. This is affecting industry and maintaining high prices. But authorities are stating that it may bring about a "slump" as people are refusing to pay high prices for goods, and already there is not so much

demand for labour as there was. The labour leaders are doing their share towards directing the Union members along the right paths, but whether they will follow it remains to be seen.

THE PLACE FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

The Tariff is forming a lively topic in consequence of the commission which was formed to inquire into what alterations were desired in it by the public having begun its sittings. The idea of the Government is to hold these sittings throughout the country, obtain the views of all parties and base the alterations proposed in next year's budget upon them. The commission consists of Sir Henry Drayton, the Finance Minister, and the Ministers of Agriculture and of Labour. Although there are some advocates of Free Trade in Canada, and they may be expected to air their views before the commission, it can be said definitely that Canada will not adopt it. It simply dare not. The country is faced with raising a big revenue to carry on with, the Government having determined that it would raise no more loans. In connexion with the war there are no less than \$296,800,000 to be found to provide for Demobilization \$38,700,000; War graves commission \$1,000,000; Soldiers' Pensions \$36,500,000; Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment \$40,300,000; Soldiers' Land \$50,000,000, and interest on war debt \$130,000,000. This list will incidentally give an idea of what Canada is spending on her returned soldiers; as a matter of fact she is treating them more liberally than any other country. In addition to this expenditure the estimates for the current year call for some \$314,600,000 so that a revenue of over \$600,000,000 has to be obtained. The difficulty of providing it is not lessened by the adverse rate of exchange. An idea of the increased revenue required can be gathered from the fact that in 1915 the total consolidated fund amounted to only a little over \$133,000,000. The fight in connexion with the tariff will be principally between the manufacturers and the farmers; the former naturally want high protection while as naturally the latter do not.

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OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

The Braemar Gathering—Late Lord Murray of Elibank— An Old Sea-Dog—The American Golf Championship

From Our Own Correspondent

September 15.

September is the carnival month on Deeside. The social mood is more hectic, the social tone more distinguished than in the longer days of summer. Royalty, of course, supplies the stimulus. With the King and Queen in residence at Balmoral, the world of fashion descends upon Deeside in imposing battalions. The lists of the great hotels from Aberdeen to Braemar sparkle like pages in Debrett. There are not only representatives of great Highland families, chieftains by the score, but the aristocracy of the South are present in force. And in these days the inevitable new rich. Money spins wildly and the natives rejoice greatly; whatever the morrow may have in store, the present is charged to the full with pleasure.

THE ABOYNE GATHERING.

The first of the great Highland gatherings is at Aboyne: an Olympic festival on a village green. It possesses much of the character of ancient classic sport—contests of brawn and muscle, of physical endurance. The competitors wrestle, throw the hammer if not the spear, the caber if not the discus; and while no olive leaves garland the victors, and they carry no palm branches in their hands, the sprigs of heather in their bonnets make a brave and appropriate substitute.

AND BRAEMAR GATHERING.

The Highland spirit finds an even more picturesque expression at Braemar, where the gathering is pleasantly archaic—a tartan pageant, an interesting piece of historical mimicry, stimulating if innocuous. It was close to the field where the games are held that in the romantic period of the '45—a dip into history is inevitable—the Earl of Mar welcomed the Highlanders who supported the Stuart cause. What Scot is there but remembers that brave old song, "The Standard on the Braes o' Mar?" Ballator was the rendezvous for all the travellers up Deeside, and the glorious highway that links it with Braemar throbbed with motors all laden with joyous humanity. The spectacle thrilled, but yet it held a certain incongruity. The eager flight suggested a commonplace road from a great city with sport and, a racecourse as the Mecca. But the objective was merely a Deeside clachan cradled among the hills, remote, and but for accident very solitary. The noise and hurry of innumerable motors was strangely out of place on the Road, with its panorama of mountains, its patches of bracken and its wide stretches of heather.

The lure, of course, was the presence of Royalty, and it goes without saying that a grand welcome

was accorded to the King and Queen when they drove up to the pavilion—they do not come to Braemar in a utilitarian motor, but in a more stately carriage, drawn by four horses with scarlet-clad postillions.

A PICTURESQUE SURVIVAL.

The ritual of the clans was gone through in due form—a remnant of feudalism, which supplied a tonic to sentiment. Even phlegmatic lowlanders could not forbear to cheer the Farquharsons, the Duffs, the Balmorals, and the rest of the clansmen as they marched their ceremonial course round and about the field. But, truth to tell, the Gathering of the Clans at Braemar is just a little too scrupulously ordered. It was not a spectacle of young manhood, rather it was a parade of veterans, probably none of them under three score, not a few beyond the allotted span, but yet unstricken with the weight of years. Their lightness of foot was amazing. They marched erect and sturdily. One of them, who has lived through his eightieth summer, subsequently entered the lists against athletes who are in their prime, and showed them how they threw the hammer in the days of his youth. And the cult of the razor is quite obviously not fashionable among the clansmen of Braemar, their beards were aggressively rugged and untamed.

A GREAT LIBERAL WHIP.

The late Lord Murray of Elibank was a power in politics in the great days of the Liberal party. No more energetic and resourceful Chief Whip has probably ever controlled the affairs and activities of a political camp. When he was first appointed, some surprise was excited at Westminster, but his capacity for the position was soon abundantly proved. He played a big part in the controversy between the Lords and the Commons in 1909 and 1910, and he was the chief organizer of the campaign which won the battle of the Budget in December of the latter year. It was largely on his advice that that second election was undertaken. He was very popular in his office with friends and opponents alike, and was readily accessible to politicians of every colour. In a marked degree he possessed every quality which his position required. He had tact in the management of men, shrewdness in the reading of political situations, and boldness and resoluteness in his actions. Above all, he was an indefatigable worker, who never spared himself when demanding service of others. No pains were over too great for him when other men might have considered the situation a comparative certainty. Weighty responsibilities were forced upon his shoulders, but he suc-

ceeded in steering the Liberal ship through the quicksands with great success, leaving the party machinery in a unique state of efficiency when he retired.

CLOSE OF A LONG SEA CAREER.

A notable seafaring career is closed by the retirement, at the age of 74, of Captain Thomas Steven, a Dundonian, who 54 years ago joined the merchant service. Captain Steven's first ship was the *Santiago*, engaged in the West Coast trade. Then he served with the B. I. S. N. Co. in their ships which plied between Calcutta and China. Captain Steven afterwards joined the str. *Jumna*, which was sunk in the Indian Ocean by the German raider *Wolf*. The Captain, along with his mates, remained captives on the raider for several months, and were ultimately transferred to German internment camps. Captain Steven is among the British masters who have reparation claims against the German Government.

BOUND FOR SHANGHAI.

The Rev. Harry Bunce, who leaves shortly to take up the duties of his new appointment as Principal of Medhurst College, Shanghai, is kindly remembered by many of the demobilized soldiers who made his friendship when he acted as chaplain to the Forces. Mr. Bunce is well known in the North, especially in Newport-on-Tay, where he often occupied the pulpit in the pretty little Congregational Church where his brother, the Rev. Arthur Bunce, is pastor.

LAUNCH OF P. & O. LINER.

Messrs. Harland & Wolff have launched from their Greenock yard the twin-screw steamer *Ballarat*, which they have built to the order of the P. & O. The dimensions are—length, 557 ft.; breadth, 64 ft.; depth, 41 ft.; gross tonnage, 13,300. There is accommodation for 500 passengers, and provision can be made on main deck to take 950 third-class passengers.

MR. SMILLIE.

One who has known Mr. Smillie for a number of years writes to me:—"It is only now that London is realizing that in Smillie the nation is up against a very hard case. He is sincere and enthusiastic—a fanatic—and for the past 29 years he has not altered his point of view in the least degree. A more dangerous leader could not be imagined. He is a man of narrow vision, but he deeply believes all that he says. Hardship in early life has made him what he is. Argument cannot prevail with him. He believes in nothing but Direct Action." From my correspondent's note I gather that Mr. Smillie's belief in that sort of action is limited to its application to other people than himself and his class.

AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Golfers in Scotland are frankly disappointed at the complete failure of our young players in the American Amateur Championship. Mr. T. D. Armour made a gallant bid for the honour, but that he

should be left to play a lone hand in the match stages was a regrettable feature. On form, none of the other British invaders could have had a better chance than the Edinburgh crack. The common failure of Mr. Tolley, Mr. Wethered, and Lord Charles Hope to qualify was a heavy blow. It was thought that one of other of them would survive the stroke play test.

The principal cause of the British disappointment was that the American golfers were better than ours in a perhaps somewhat fluky test; but while the hard facts compel that admission, the eclipse, if it could not be excused, may be in part explained. The trio who shared a remarkable failure gave themselves little margin for preparation at Long Island, and that, by all the evidence we have had from our adventures in the past, is a material consideration for prospective American champions if they belong to Britain. Apart from form, Mr. Armour had presumably an advantage in this respect, for he had been playing with American golfers on their own courses for some weeks. He had competed a month previously in the Open Championship at Toledo, and in the interval had distinguished himself in the Canadian Open Championship. In short, he was acclimatized.

A GOLFING CANNON.

A friend vouches for the truth of this story, he held up his right hand and repeated the words of the oath after me. His opponent drove off, and the ball perched on the top of a small hillock in the midst of a flat fairway. Then my friend drove a long low shot, which, without touching the ground, carried the other ball off the hill and 20 yards down the course.

THE COFFEE-HOUSE HABIT.

An Englishman who visited Glasgow lately was asked what impressed him most, and gave this unexpected reply—"I was amazed at the number of men who were to be found drinking coffee in smoking-rooms at nine o'clock in the morning: I have never seen anything like it anywhere!"

ON DIT.

"It was unfair for England to send Scottish troops to Ireland," says the "New York World;" "even a Sinn Fein orator can't talk against a bagpipe."

COMMANDER Kilgour, R.N., appeared as the defendant in two summonses brought against him by officers of the Traffic Department at the Hongkong Police Court last week. One charged him with leaving his car in Pedder Street unattended, and the other was for driving through that section of Ice House Street, known as "Brokers' Alley," which has been closed to motor traffic. A fine of \$5 was imposed in respect of each charge by the Magistrate.—Hongkong has Shanghai "beaten to a frazzle" in that it has set aside a street where its brokers can gambol all by themselves.

THE ELECTIONS IN AMERICA

Some Leading Signs

WHY THE REPUBLICANS SHOULD WIN

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Sept. 25.

The stars in their courses are fighting against Governor Cox, and there is every probability that Senator Harding will be elected president on Tuesday, November 2. This does not mean that the American people regard the Republican candidate as a man of higher character or of greater political sagacity or administrative ability than his Democratic opponent. Neither does it mean that a majority of the 30 million voters are opposed to the League of Nations. It simply means that the country is dissatisfied with the present administration and is determined to have a change.

AN INFORMAL REFERENDUM.

If there was any doubt as to the existence of this feeling it has been entirely removed by the result of an investigation that has just been made by a leading financial institution of the city of Baltimore, which put 32 fundamental questions (not all political) in the hands of 900 prominent business men in the various states of the Union, with the request that they would interview bankers, merchants and professional men, farmers, industrial leaders, and also the chambers of commerce in their respective territories, and telegraph the company a consensus of all the views thus obtained.

For the purposes of the investigation the 48 states were divided into nine groups: New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, East South Central, West South Central, Mountain and Pacific, a division that fully recognizes sectional interests and inherent differences in the character of the population. This division adds very materially to the value of the results of the investigation, and renders the published synopsis a document of great interest and value, not only with reference to the coming election, but also with regard to the industrial, agricultural and financial questions of the hour. It is only, however, with its political aspects that I am at present concerned.

PLUMPING FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Except from certain southern states whose standpoint and outlook are wholly Democratic the invariable answer to the question as to the prevailing opinion regarding the complexion of the next administration is that it will be Republican. This is doubly significant because it is accompanied by the statement that each of the six groups of states giving that answer will itself give a Republican majority. Still more significant, how-

ever, are the reasons given for the existence of this strong public sentiment. The investigators were requested to state by what considerations the voters of their respective sections appeared to have been influenced in determining how they would vote at the forthcoming election, and eight possible considerations were suggested to facilitate the work.

Only in a single group, consisting of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, were the foreign relations of the country—in other words the question of the League of Nations—given the first place. In four groups that question was put second and in three groups fourth, while the Middle Atlantic group, consisting of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, even relegated it to the fifth place, clearly showing that the combined efforts of the leaders of the two great parties to make the League of Nations the supreme question of the hour has altogether failed.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE OLD.

What then is the consideration that has led to so general an expectation of Republican success at the election? Simply dissatisfaction with the present administration. Six groups of states—all in fact except the three southern groups beforementioned—give this the first place. And after all this is hardly to be wondered at. It was surely too much to expect that the high cost of living, a burden of taxation without precedent in the history of the country, and the depreciation in the value of government bonds subscribed for under the influence of intense patriotic emotion would not militate against the success of the Democrats at the first presidential election. And this moreover is entirely independent of the criticism directed against the government for its conduct of the war, and of the mistakes of the President, and the unpopularity of certain members of the administration, and of the countless personal grievances, real and imaginary, of three million ex-soldiers.

GERMANS AND IRISH.

And even this is not all. Ninety per cent. of the German and Irish vote will be cast for the Republican candidate, in the case of the Germans because Senator Harding is pledged to a separate peace with Germany and in that of the Irish on account of the opposition of the Republican party to the League of Nations. The Germans having been strong anti-prohibitionists might be expected to vote for Governor Cox, notwithstanding his assertion that prohibition is not one of the issues of the election, but the facilities for the home-brewing of beer have been brought to such perfection that Germans are now openly boasting that they are no longer interested in the repeal of the prohibition amendment.

As for the Irish, the fact that Senator Harding has had the courage to declare against any in-

terference in Irish affairs on the part of the United States government is not going to deter them from voting for him, so long as he is a resolute opponent of the League of Nations.

But this opens up another question. The International Court of Justice which Mr. Root has had so large a hand in establishing will derive its power entirely from the League of Nations, and Mr. Harding's attitude with regard to it appears so much at variance with some of his other utterances as to be absolutely irreconcilable with them. Governor Cox claims that his opponent has changed his ground with regard to the League nine times in his endeavour to conciliate all shades of opinion.

LABOUR'S ATTITUDE OBSCURE.

The attitude of organized Labour *vis-à-vis* of the two leading candidates is somewhat obscure. The Democratic platform affirmed in unmistakable terms the right to strike and also placed the party on record in opposition to compulsory arbitration, taking in both cases the very opposite ground to that adopted by the Republicans. In view of this fact and of Governor Cox's attitude towards Labour whilst Governor of Ohio, Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, has strongly urged the members of the various labour unions to support the Democratic candidate; but not only does organized Labour constitute but a very small part of the entire manual labour of the country, but it is not regarded as by any means certain that it will vote in accordance with Mr. Gompers's advice. It is a question, moreover, whether the concessions the Democrats have made to the labour unions have not driven many capitalists and large employers into the Republican ranks. There are several reasons for the belief that this is the case.

THE \$15,000,000 CHARGE.

Every presidential campaign seems to have its own particular sensation, and that of the present contest has been furnished by Governor Cox, who has charged the Republicans with raising \$15,000,000 for campaign purposes, a sum five times as large as can be spent legitimately. A bi-partisan committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the charges of illegitimate pre-convention expenditures (mentioned in more than one of my previous letters) not having been dissolved, it has undertaken to investigate Governor Cox's charges, and has subpoenaed the chairman, treasurer and other officers of the Republican National Committee and demanded of them a full disclosure of their receipts. The chairman and treasurer emphatically repudiated any effort to raise more than some \$3,000,000, but bit by bit the truth was brought out until it became clear as the day that Governor Cox's charges were fully substantiated by the facts. Governor Cox has not hesitated to call these Republican witnesses perjurers and in the event of the Democrats win-

ning the election they will not im-

DEMOCRATS WITHOUT FUNDS.

At the present moment, however, the most serious feature of the situation for the supporters of Governor Cox is the fact that the Democratic National Committee is almost entirely without funds. It has received only some quarter of a million dollars and is considerably in debt. Since no campaign can be won without money, this fact alone is in the highest degree discouraging.

Meanwhile Governor Cox is making a gallant fight, and if he should fail of election it will certainly not be for any lack of those personal characteristics that should be found in a good candidate.

THE LURE OF THE PAID ARTICLE

From a Correspondent.

London, Sept. 9.

Mrs. Asquith is still outpouring her life views and recollections in the "Sunday Times" which has undeniably "scored" and so with a solatium of £10,000 has she. In addition there are the American rights and the profits of the book which will when printed be voluminous. All autobiographies of leading people are interesting but Margot is a little too *intime*. We do not greatly feel her delicacy in trotting out her love affairs at such great length and we do not envy those of the living whom she praises since there is more than a tendency to slobber over friend-

ships when she made them which—quite conceivably—was rare.

One fears, however, that the lure of the highly paid newspaper article is nowadays irresistible. Mr. Churchill writes frankly for money. His contributions appear in the Harmsworth papers which usually pay best—though the inclination of all journals is to skin the ordinary contributor whose rates have even fallen since the war and to throw money away on "name." Look at Mr. Bottomley—he writes an article a week for the "Sunday Pictorial"—at so it is understood £150 a contribution, exactly the same sum as is paid to Mr. Churchill for any article, though the "London" sometime ago paid him a good deal more. Kipling seldom got more than a shilling a line for his work for the papers and the greatest litterateur we possess would not reap as good a harvest as the man with a collection of very personal anecdotes. Nearly all Members of Parliament are paid by the papers for any articles they write—even if they have no pretensions to literary finish or ability. The usual price is £5 to £10 a column; indeed some canvass "On their own" and write offering articles on pet themes at so much a thousand. Most of the Labour Party do the same and some Members are quite ready to take the cash and let the credit go—by employing some journalist to compile the contribution after which he receives a commission.

THE Hon. Mr. Claud Severn Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, is returning to the Colony in December.

The Negative FLAG

of the Naval Code.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Hospitable Earl Grey—Canadian Trams for Canton—The Trans-Pacific Mails—Dr. Chown's Visit to China

From Our Own Correspondent

Vancouver, Sept. 24.

An expert on skins and furs who passed through Vancouver a few days ago, speaking of the scarcity of sea otters, said there were probably not more than 40 or 50 complete pelts in North America. He said also that in the days when the original John Jacob Astor engaged in the China trade, sea otters were plentiful enough and that on one occasion, between 1800 and 1817, he is said to have shipped eastward more sea otter pelts in a single cargo than can now be obtained in the entire world. Since the early days of the nineteenth century otters have been dwindling steadily, owing to the way in which they have been killed off during that period and also to certain characteristics which militate against rapid breeding. The chief of these characteristics is that they are not polygamous.

MRS. MENZIES' BURDEN.

From marriage to death is a short span in the lives of all. It was particularly short in the case of Dr. James Menzies, M.D., whose murder by robbers in Honan last March stirred profoundly the people of China and prompted many expressions of sympathy in Toronto where the dead missionary's widow is living. The late Dr. Menzies leaves three brothers in British Columbia. One of these told the writer that the blow to Mrs. Menzies when the news of the murder reached her by cable while a heavy one to bear, had been lessened during subsequent months by the arrival from China of numerous lofty tributes to the heroism of the murdered man in giving his life in the defence of unprotected women facing armed bandits.

EARL'S HOME ALWAYS OPEN.

Few visitors to Canada via British Columbia, its western gateway, leave the province of mountains and majestic rivers for the prairies and Eastern Canada without first spending a few days or more in the Rockies. Nestling amid the Selkirks, a comparatively short distance from the main Rocky Mountain ranges, high up on the mountain side near Lake Windermere, there is a house which in construction, furnishings and general appearance, will compare favourably with many of the fine homes of the most up-to-date cities. Nevertheless this modern home in the wilds is always open, always well stocked with household necessities, and always capable of accommodating from five to 10 persons or even more if they happen to be travelling that way. The house is one of the summer camps of Earl Grey, former governor-general of Canada. It was one of the much favoured spots of the Earl when in the west enjoying

fishing, hunting and mountain climbing.

It was the wish of Earl Grey when leaving Canada that the house always remain open for the use of travellers, and many take advantage of the Earl's thoughtfulness. There is only one stipulation and that is that everything in the mountain home be left as it is found. This stipulation is rigorously observed by all who use the house. Supplies needed during the stay at the house are usually taken along and replace those supplied from the store. The big fireplace is cleaned and needed fuel for the next wayfarer put into place, the hardwood floors polished, and everything, in fact, left as it should be in a well-regulated household. Failure by any traveller to observe these "laws of honour" would be regarded by the people of this section as meriting almost capital punishment, since so much depends on their observance by all.

HOW TRAMS WENT TO CANTON.

Vancouver Electric Club was favoured a short time ago with a most interesting address at one of their weekly luncheons, by Mr. T. R. E. McInnes, director of the Canton Electric Railway. Prefacing his remarks with some of his humorous experiences when he first landed in China—with more "grit" than money—Mr. McInnes related how he conceived the idea of building a street railway in Canton. The ancient city then had a population of about 3,000,000 souls and the city has grown to such an extent that the actual wall stands well within the city itself. Mr. McInnes thought the old wall might prove an excellent route for his railway. After enumerating the many difficulties he had to overcome in making tangible progress with the scheme, Mr. McInnes told how the Governor called a grand council for the formulation of the scheme and how \$2,000 was granted to procure the services of a Canadian engineer. Then the war came and put an end to all new enterprises.

Two weeks after the armistice Mr. McInnes once more proceeded to Canton and was successful in interesting a wealthy Chinese magnate who invested heavily in the proposition. The Canton street railway has already had a tremendous effect on real estate in that city and the trade possibilities are unlimited. Mr. McInnes told his hearers. He estimated that in 20 years the population of Canton would be between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000. Incidentally, Mr. McInnes told his Canadian friends that he advocated to the Chinese the desirability of placing orders for supplies in Canada and so derive the benefits of the prevailing rate of exchange. Recently,

he said, he placed an order for 12 motor cars, each to carry 30 passengers, to take the place of electrically driven cars which are more expensive to operate.

CANADIAN MAILS TO CHINA.

No settlement having been effected between the Canadian Government and the C.P.R. as to the amount of subsidy to be paid for the transportation of trans-Pacific mails, the R.M.S. Empress of Russia left Vancouver last night for the Far East without any Canadian or British mail but with no less than 6,000 sacks of American mail aboard her. The deadlock between the government and the steamship line has prompted angry protests, from commercial men especially. They point out that (outside the inconvenience and loss to the ordinary person desiring quick passage of mails to China and Japan) the purser of the C.P.R. boats finds himself in the position of being able to refuse to carry documents relating to cargo going by the same vessel. Further instances have recently come to light, and have been made public by the Board of Trade, where shipping documents have reached China after the arrival of goods.

DR. CHOWN'S VISIT TO CHINA.

Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, who sailed on the R.M.S. Empress of Russia last night, is going to China to inaugurate a conference among the Canadian missionaries there on lines which conform to the constitution of the Canadian church and yet which will have to be adapted to the local situation in China. He will remain in China at least until Christmas and longer if he should go through to the West China station. In Japan the situation has been met by a conference which embraces the missionaries of the American Methodist Churches as well as the Canadian church, but the machinery created there is in some respects not adaptable to the Chinese situation.

SEND OFF TO MISSIONARIES.

Doctors, nurses, evangelists, printers, farmers, dentists, educationalists, in fact almost every variety of missionary activity, was represented at a gathering of church people here on the eve of the departure of the party for the mission fields via the R.M.S. Empress of Russia. Among those present and who related their experiences were Rev. Dr. Service of West China; Dr. Anderson, dentist of the party; Rev. S. Soper; Rev. Dr. Coates of Japan; Dr. Retta Gifford Kilborn, widow of Dr. Kilborn, a pioneer of the Canadian Methodist Mission, who died last June while home on furlough; Mrs. G. N. Jackson, of Winnipeg, a representative of the board of the Canadian Woman's Missionary Society. At a similar but separate church gathering held the same evening were, among others; J. Fleming, of Honan; Miss Miriam Cox, Korea, who left on the R. M. S. Empress of Russia.

THE MODERN GIRL

Not a Bad One

MORE FREEDOM BUT PLENTY OF "SAVVY"

From a Correspondent.

London, Sept. 8.

As a relaxation from the heavy-weight topics of the day the papers are devoting a certain amount of space to the consideration of the characteristics of the modern girl. It is not altogether the choice of a topic for the "silly season" although, naturally enough, the period of the year has helped, but it is rather due to the painfully analytical amount of introspection with which we all seem afflicted since the war. Woman is a factor with whom we must all reckon nowadays. In our business she is a keen competitor and the young seem able to match themselves with those of the male sex of their own age. She elbows us out in all walks of life and she claims everything as a right which was once accorded as a favour. We have recognized this in politics; we have now to face it in the home.

OLD BEAN.

Some of the ponderous clergy have been lamenting the type of damsel with whom we are all familiar "sitting on the table edge, crossing her legs, smoking a cigarette and addressing her father as 'Old Bean.'" Does she do it? And does it matter if she does? Many smoke—it is now almost a universal custom and it is not attributable to "swank." The quite young girl does not—probably few unmarried unless of the Bohemian type so indulge, but of the married women there are very few who do not. As a parent I can only say it is a most reprehensible practice. I find I have to provide cigarettes not merely for myself but for everybody in the house and women have more expensive tastes than men. Otherwise one has no objection—if one had, it would be quite useless.

There is no doubt we have far less control over our daughters than our parents had over us. The results are all to the good. Speaking as one with considerable experience it never impressed me that the strict discipline with which so many families were brought up in times gone by was either to the good of the individual or to the benefit of the community. "Getting off the chain" when the strong hand weakened always had its drawbacks. Now there are very few strong hands of the sort, yet the influence of the parents is much greater since there is greater trust, greater confidence, greater understanding between the father and mother and the children.

GREAT LOYALTY.

There is certainly great loyalty on the part of the children to the parents, less apparent self-consciousness on the part of the younger generation, particularly the daughters. They know much

more at an early age than the younger generation did 40 or even 30 years ago. Yet they do not abuse their knowledge and admittedly one finds one can trust them. Most of the participants in the correspondence in the "Daily News" on separate holidays go as far as saying that the girls of the present day can be trusted to take even their holidays alone or with companions of their own age. The existence either of chaperone or duenna is almost forgotten. It is the most habitual thing for a girl to go unattended to a dance where, of course, she is more or less well-known—she will be met afterwards but as often as not some arrangement will be made to have her escorted home by some cavalier or even put in a cab alone and sent home. Of course, flirtations are frequent—particularly at the seaside, but they lead to little or nothing since the average maiden is well aware that marriage needs careful consideration and we shall in time approximate to the French union with its due regard for financial considerations only with the additional factor of inclination on both sides.

THE DECADENCE BOGEY.

Of course, we are leading a much freer life since the war. And we may never revert to the painfully strict observance of what were re-

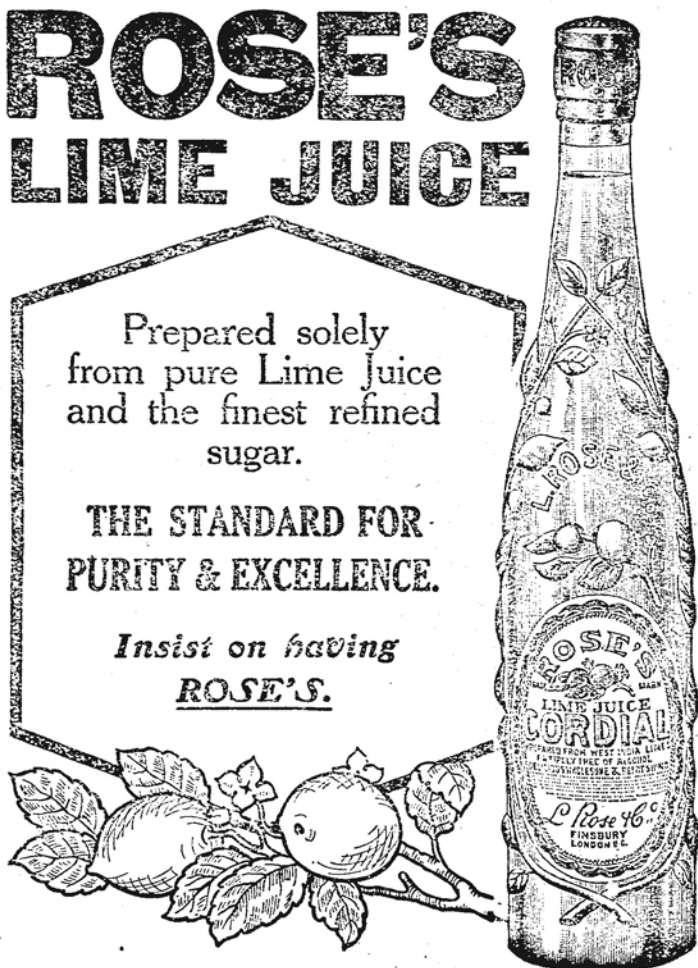
garded as the *convenances*. The modern girl is no mere pleasure seeker—in all probability she is much more practical than her predecessors. Her interests are broader. Her anxiety is to do things; to have some aim and object in life. The placid, so-called idyllic existence of the Austen days is no more. Her thoughts touch on far wider themes than *Mr* years gone by. Dinner-table conversation is never composed of platitudes and the dull gossip with its prosaic subjects of our fathers and mothers has vanished. The war has brought a breadth of vision into the minds of the young—it struck them at a time when they were impressionable and has left behind it a spirit of camaraderie which is a veritable novelty. They know they must seem to the older generation as advanced; boys and girls have often in my hearing apologized for the enunciation of opinions which they clearly and sincerely hold, but which intuition tells them may perhaps appear to the older people as exaggerated indications of immature judgement. We notice this less when the exponents are the younger men but with the girls it may be different. Personally I see nothing to regret. After all human nature is immutable and there need be no fear for the woman of to-morrow. Don't believe all you hear about tendency to decadence.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

DEATH OF MR. T. R. JERNIGAN

It is with very deep regret that we record the death of Mr. T. R. Jernigan, who passed away on Monday night at his residence in Whangpoo Road. He was in his 68th year. A resident of Shanghai for many years past, he was well known and greatly respected, and had many friends in the British as well as in the American community.

LAWYER, EDITOR AND CONSUL.

Mr. Jernigan was born of a very old family of North Carolina on February 24, 1852. Entering the Law, he practised first in his native town and became a member of the North Carolina State Senate, activities which, however, did not prevent him from editing a newspaper in Raleigh, North Carolina, for several years. His association with the East began in 1885, in which year he came out to Kobe as Consul-General, under the first Cleveland Administration. When President Cleveland was defeated upon seeking re-election at the end of his first term, Mr. Jernigan returned to his native State to resume his newspaper work and practice in law, re-crossing the Pacific upon President Cleveland's re-election, this time to take up the post of Consul-General at Shanghai. After having held this position for some years, he began the practice of law, and in this he continued up to the time of his death, being joined by Mr. Sterling Fessenden in 1905, and latterly filling the position of senior partner in the firm of Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose. A recent appointment for which his qualifications admirably fitted him was that of Adviser on Chinese affairs to the Hague Peace Conference.

Mr. Jernigan leaves a wife, three sons and a daughter, the latter and two of the sons being married. His eldest son Paul, who is agent for the Standard Oil Company at Nanking, is expected to arrive here by the Pacific Mail on the 16th instant.

A GREAT SPORTSMAN.

Those who knew him well will perhaps chiefly remember Mr. Jernigan as a great authority on shooting and natural history generally in China. He was a fine writer on sporting subjects, a frequent contributor to "Forest and Stream," and to other journals in America, and over a long period of years he contributed numerous articles to the "North-China Daily News." Sport, indeed, was indirectly the cause of his death, for it was while duck shooting at Ningpo 10 days ago that he contracted the dysentery which proved fatal.

A WIDE READER.

Apart from law and sport, Mr. Jernigan will be remembered by his friends for his wide and catholic interests. He was a profound reader—his well stocked library evidenced fine taste and a great

range of study—and an incisive critic, and his judgements on men and things, particularly things Chinese, were peculiarly sound. His contributions to the question of extraterritoriality are of notable and permanent value. He was, moreover, a man of great sense of humour, humour sometimes touched with a mordant irony which might have wounded, had it not been modified by a fine courtesy and the essential kindness of his nature. Nowhere had Mr. Jernigan warmer friends or is more deeply regretted than in the office of the "North-China Daily News."

The U. S. Consulate-General flag was lowered to half-mast on Tuesday as a last token of respect for the late Mr. T. R. Jernigan.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. T. R. Jernigan took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D., an old friend of the deceased, officiating.

In accordance with the request of Mr. Jernigan, the services were of a very simple nature, but nevertheless many floral offerings were sent.

The deceased gentleman had expressed a wish to be buried in the hills of Nanking where he spent so many happy hours during his lifetime. Before taking any steps in the matter, his associates are awaiting the arrival of his son who is due here next week.

The U. S. Consulate flag remained at half-mast on Wednesday, the U. S. Court for China did not hold any sessions, and the U. S. Post Office and the Navy Pay Office closed at 4.30 o'clock out of respect for the deceased.

The Late Mr. Fearon

On the conclusion of business at the extraordinary general meeting of voting members of the Shanghai Race Club held on Monday, the Chairman of the Club, Mr. W. S. Jackson, made feeling reference to the death of Mr. J. S. Fearon, a former Chairman of the Club, and of the Municipal Council. He referred in particular to the late Mr. Fearon's practical interest in the development of the Recreation Ground which, in his day, was in summer time used for the grazing of ponies and in winter for snipe shooting, but which, thanks largely to Mr. Fearon's interest and enterprise, had been developed as they now saw it, to the great benefit of the community. Mr. Jackson asked members to join with him in an expression of sympathy with Mrs. Fearon, Mr. Frank Fearon, his son, and Mrs. C. R. Burkill, his daughter.

The vote of sympathy was duly passed, and recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Mrs. R. H. Clive, wife of H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, arrived from Home on Tuesday morning by the str. Kamo Maru.

CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Interesting Work in Shanghai

Delegates to the World's Sunday School Convention recently held in Tokio are to visit Shanghai and are expected at the end of this week, when they will receive a welcome from the Chinese churches of Shanghai. The occasion affords opportunity for noting recent progress in Sunday school work. There are at present upwards of 30 Chinese churches in the city and most of them have their Sunday schools, though some of the most important among them have not taken up the work. Whilst exact figures are not available, it is estimated that the Chinese Sunday schools are attended by 3,000 scholars under 20 years of age. The Baptists have probably 1,000 in their six churches, the Methodists, with their two large churches, have probably 800 and the Presbyterians 500 attached to their three churches.

In addition to these "regular" Sunday schools, there is a special type of school which deserves attention, the "street Sunday school"—one whose scholars are little waifs and strays and uncared-for children. Many of their parents are too poor to send the children to school on week days, and too careless about religious matters to care where they go on Sundays. The children represent the most superstitious classes of the community, and the least educated.

Workers in these school have some interesting experiences. When a new school is started, the children come with dirty hands and faces, and in the kindest possible way, so as not to offend these little ones, who are exceedingly sensitive, soap and water are applied on that first Sunday, though this drives away or scares off some. The next Sunday finds a few coming with hands and faces cleaned already, and this is of course rewarded in some way, by a card or a gift of some kind. The singing during the first few weeks would hardly be called warbling, but in a surprisingly short time many become able to carry the tune of simple hymns, and often little groups can be seen here and there, when taken unawares, during the week singing little snatches which they have learned on Sundays. Their little lives are so barren that these are great experiences to them.

This street Sunday school, strangely enough, exemplifies what the Sunday school was originally intended to accomplish. For it was started in England 200 years ago, not for the children of Christians, who were of course most carefully catechized in the home and in special classes, but for the uncared-for "heathen" children of the industrial sections of the great cities.

H. M. S. Colombo (Captain C. B. Ballard) arrived on October 29 at Woosung where she will remain at present.

CHILDREN AND SEX QUESTION

The Subject Discussed

At a meeting of the Mothers' Department of the American Woman's Club on Wednesday, over which Mrs. W. G. Hiltner presided Mrs. F. Rawlinson read a very interesting and helpful paper on "The Questions of Children."

The following is a brief *resumé* of Mrs. Rawlinson's paper:—

The great need of the world to-day is men and women who are well equipped physically, mentally, and spiritually to meet life's struggles and to help others to meet them. Mr. E. Long says, "It took nothing short of a world war to make Americans realize their shortcomings in the proper eugenic instruction for young people." Statistics made in connexion with the Army Draft in 1917 brought to light appalling facts regarding the physical condition and morals of the young men of the nation. The coming generation has to be dealt with, and it is high time that parents employed every means to counteract these evil influences.

The speaker continued that children's questions fall under three heads: (1) Questions concerning the universe about them; (2) Questions concerning God; and (3) Questions concerning the beginnings of life and sex.

THREE PERIODS OF CHILD LIFE.

Our discussion to-day is on the sex questions of children for which purpose we shall divide the life of the child into three periods and give a few fundamental suggestions for each period. The first period would be from one to seven years—early childhood; the second from seven to 14 years, later childhood and early adolescence; and the third from 14 to 23-25, later adolescence and maturity.

In the first period the parent's objective is twofold—first imparting to the child an actual knowledge of acts and of the laws of transmission of human life, and second the responsibility entailed in the gift of sex, the greatest gift to mankind. A parent must understand the ways of children, their thoughts and feelings. They must have an appreciation of the problems of the older boys and girls. The adolescent carries a heavy burden of unexplained selfhood—physical, mental, and emotional.

The speaker suggested that the following racial instruction be given:—(1) The child should be answered when he asks the first intelligent question; (2) Prepare for the inevitable questions by interesting him in the little creatures about him—birds, butterflies, etc.; (3) The story of motherhood comes first; (4) The problem of fatherhood comes later to most children; (5) The child who asks no questions has not thought about the subject enough to ask questions or is getting his information elsewhere. The mother must tactfully find out which is the case and proceed

accordingly; (6) Imparting sex information is but the beginning. The real object is to prepare the mind of the child to understand himself and be fortified when adolescence comes on. The danger of bad habits must be acknowledged, honestly faced, and dealt with tactfully as well as courageously if occasion arises.

LATER INSTRUCTION.

In the second division, the speaker said it is possible to be more scientific in our explanation. The child should know what constitutes his or her normal development and be taught to regard it as natural or normal.

In the third period the big question is how far to instruct about the evil of the world. One of the best ways of preparing the mind is supervised reading and discussion. The place of religion was slightly dealt with.

In conclusion, Mrs. Rawlinson urged that young people should be prepared for marriage and parenthood when the proper time comes.



This picture shows Lady de Sausmarez wearing the star, ribbon and badge of a Dame of the Order of the British Empire, conferred on her for her services during the war in connexion with the British Women's Work Association. The Investiture took place at Buckingham Palace on July 23.

By order of the Commissioner of Defence, all sampans are now required to take out a licence from the Chinese Municipal Council and to be numbered accordingly, states the Chinese press.

BEGINNING with the next trip of the China Mail str. Nile, which is due here on January 5, the Company will make Singapore a port of call for the Nile and the China. The str. Nanking will call, hereafter, at Manila, and not Singapore.

A SHANGHAI TRAGEDY

Foreigner's Body Found in River

The body of a foreigner, believed to be Mr. Will H. Brun who has been missing since October 31, was found on Thursday afternoon by the River Police, near the Electricity Station just below the Point.

From appearances it looked as if deceased had been drowned, and upon examination being made no sign of foul play was found. The clothes on the body corresponded with the description sent out by the Shanghai Municipal Police a couple of days ago. Deceased was a man of medium height and was about 45 years of age. There were found in his pockets \$40 in notes and cash, a bottle of pills, and several cards bearing the name of Will H. Brun.

From what we have been able to gather, deceased before coming to Shanghai was in Australia and later in India. He came to Shanghai on an American passport but was not registered at the local U. S. Consulate-General. He had been in Shanghai about 18 months, and was in the habit of writing under the *nom-de-plume* of "Cheerio."

An examination of the body was made on Thursday afternoon by Dr. Frank Baldwin in the presence of Mr. F. J. Schuhl, Commissioner of the U. S. Court, Mr. Neville Craig, Marshal of the Court, and Inspector T. Mellows, of the River Police.

Cunard Line and Pacific

Mr. C. A. Whitlock, general agent in Vancouver for the Cunard, Anchor and Anchor-Donaldson lines, has expressed the view that the trans-Pacific passenger service out of Vancouver of the Cunard Steamship Line, to be operated in conjunction with the Canadian National Railways, would not be begun this year.

The reason that there is little hope that Cunard boats will be running out of Vancouver for some months yet, following the announcement of the arrangement between the line and the Government railways, is that the company is barely able to keep up with the tremendous business developed on the Atlantic since the war. The company expected to have 13 new steamers in commission in 1920, but the programme had not worked out as expected, owing to the shortage of material and industrial troubles in the United Kingdom.

In the case of Mrs. B. Gringot v. A. Stone, which was a claim for \$75 balance of account for dentistry, Mr. G. W. King gave judgement for defendant in H. M. Supreme Court on Tuesday, each side to pay its own costs. Mr. M. Brown appeared for plaintiff and Mr. P. Goldring for defendant.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONFERENCE

The Opening Ceremony—Distinguished Visitors—Foreign Office Approval—Sir John Jordan's Message—Many Important Discussions

The second annual conference of the British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong was opened on Wednesday morning in H. M. Supreme Court, when a number of highly interesting speeches were delivered.

The delegates to the Conference were as follows:—

Hongkong:—Messrs. J. H. Holyoak and John Johnstone.

Tientsin:—Messrs. E. W. Carter, J. R. Harper and K. Mounsey.

Hankow:—Mr. C. A. Fraser.

Peking:—Mr. M. E. Weatherall.

Canton:—Mr. O. Eager.

Swatow:—Mr. F. C. Butcher.

Chefoo:—Mr. W. E. Raitton.

Foochow:—Mr. H. Baker.

Chinkiang:—Mr. W. J. Clennell.

Tsinanfu:—Mr. J. L. Bowker.

Dalny:—Mr. F. D. Thompson.

Amongst the distinguished visitors were:—Mr. R. H. Clive, H. M. Chargé d'Affaires; Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B.; Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G., H. M. Commercial Counsellor of Embassy, Tokio; Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., H. M. Commercial Secretary to Legation, Peking, Chairman of the Conference in Committee; Mr. E. G. Jamieson, H. M. Commercial Secretary to Legation, Hongkong; and Mr. J. T. Pratt, H. M. Consul-General, Tsinanfu.

Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General, Shanghai, and Hon. President of the Shanghai Chamber, was also present at the Conference, as were His Honour, Judge Skinner Turner, to whom the Association is indebted for the use of the Supreme Court, and the Crown Advocate, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson.

Mr. A. W. Burkill, chairman of the Shanghai Chamber, was elected chairman of the Conference on the motion of Mr. P. H. Holyoak, seconded by Mr. E. W. Carter, while Mr. E. M. Gull, secretary to the Shanghai Chamber, was appointed secretary.

Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hongkong, then moved the following resolution:—

"That this Conference heartily welcomes H. M. Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. R. H. Clive, and expresses its deep appreciation of his willingness to be present; and it also takes this opportunity of extending a very hearty welcome from the Association to H. M. Commander-in-Chief at the China Station, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., and expresses its appreciation of the interest shown in the Association's affairs by so distinguished an officer."

DIPLOMACY AND THE NAVY.

In doing so he said:—

On the first occasion that this conference met, a year ago, it was honoured with the presence of that distinguished representative of

His Majesty's Government, Sir John Jordan, who is now enjoying a well earned retirement, but whose unrivalled knowledge and ripe experience of China and Far Eastern affairs we all hope will not be lost to the British nation, but will still be used by the Foreign Office in an advisory capacity (applause). To-day we are glad to see the fresh link then forged between our Legation in Peking and the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong, added to and strengthened by the presence of your Excellency, and cordially welcome this further evidence of the deep interest which our Minister and officials in Peking have always shown in British trade interests.

I do not think the value of the personal contact with our Legation thus established, and of the increasing knowledge of each other, can possibly be overestimated, nor can too high a tribute be paid to the success already achieved by the new system of "Commercial Secretaries" wherever established, a system which it is most desirable should be extended at the earliest possible moment to the other important spheres, already advocated at last year's conference.

We are happy, too, in being able to welcome, I think for the first time in this part of the world to a business conference, so distinguished a representative of our Navy as Admiral Duff.

The connexion between the two is not so widely separated as appears on the surface, indeed, gentlemen, but for the heroic endurance as well as the magnificent deeds of our Navy all over the world, it is doubtful if this conference would be meeting to-day, (applause) and in saying this I do not for a moment disparage the victory won by our glorious army.

"Peace hath her Victories no less than war," and to-day we rejoice in welcoming the White Ensign back to these waters where for many years its display has meant so much to British interests in China.

I know that it is the ardent desire of all of our coast port settlements that, where it is possible, our "flag" may be shown more often by such visits as that so recently paid by the China Squadron to Hankow, where the welcome given you, sir, must have convinced you not only of their delight in seeing you all again in these waters after the strenuous days that are gone, but of all that the British flag has always stood for in the protection of life, property and fair trade, with equality of opportunity for all, in this part of the world. (applause).

HONGKONG'S NEED OF WIRELESS.

Representing Hongkong, as I have the honour to do, sir, I cannot help referring to one question which vitally interests Hongkong,

but which none-the-less involves the whole of our interests in China.

I refer to the establishment of a powerful "wireless station," which can connect with India on the one hand and Honolulu on the other—which during peace times shall be available for commercial purposes.

I am aware that the "special commission" on this subject has recently advocated a station connecting with Singapore, but we feel, sir, that with the competition that must be faced in these days from nations already possessing infinitely more powerful stations, it is vital to imperial and national, as well as trade interests, that a really powerful station should be erected at the earliest possible moment at Hongkong and that to erect a less powerful station would be wanton waste of public money, as well as a betrayal of imperial interests.

Anything you can do, sir, to assist us in this matter, I can assure you will receive the unanimous backing of every Chamber of Commerce represented here. In the meantime, we hope the present wireless station on Stonecutters Island will at once be made available for commercial use and so assist in relieving the present serious cable delays which make trading so difficult and often impossible.

In conclusion, let me assure you that the words of the resolution are no mere figures of speech but sincerely represent our pleasure and keen satisfaction at your presence amongst us and our conviction that it will materially assist in producing the results for which this Conference has been called. (applause).

This resolution was unanimously approved.

MR. CLIVE'S REPLY.

In reply, Mr. Clive said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. I thank you for your welcome. It is very agreeable for whoever is in charge of His Majesty's Legation, even though that charge be only a temporary one, to feel that he represents and has the support of a strong and united community. I have served in several countries, but I think I may safely say that in no one of them have I found a British community so numerous and so important as the present British community in China of which you gentlemen gathered here to-day from all corners of this vast country are among the leading representatives.

You will, I feel sure, make allowances for a newcomer who on the one hand has had no experience in the art of public speaking, and on the other feels considerable diffidence in addressing this representative gathering of old China hands.

At the same time I am moved by the thought that I have the opportunity of meeting you, of hearing your views and of speaking to you in this model settlement of Shanghai which owes so much to British energy and initiative.

I am very happy also to welcome the delegates from Hongkong, whose presence I have no doubt will be additionally welcome to you by the recollection of the prominent part they took in last year's Conference. Moreover, it is only on this occasion that members of His Majesty's Legation have an opportunity of meeting the representatives of the Crown Colony for the discussion of our common interests.

BRITISH SOLIDARITY.

I was working in the Foreign Office at the time of your conference last November, and as I read the minutes in London I little thought that I should have the honour of being present when next you met, but I can assure you my interest could hardly have been greater had I foreseen my presence here to-day. The minutes of the last conference will stand as an abiding record of thoughtful and constructive work conceived according to the best traditions of our race. His Majesty's Government had under consideration at that time the whole question of the solidarity of British communities throughout the world; and I can assure you that those who were studying the question were deeply impressed by the very real evidence of the solidarity existing in China.

I have read your draft agenda for the present conference and I see there are some subjects which were before you last year. On some I fear there is not much progress to record. Currency Reform and the removal of Inland Taxation are two of the fundamental questions which vitally affect every mercantile interest in this country, whether foreign or Chinese. As regards the latter I cannot help feeling that we must find some practical way of showing the Chinese that the abolition of inland taxation is not as difficult as it seems on the surface and that it would pay all concerned.

The same applies to Currency Reform. The currency of the country, which I am told was showing signs of progress last year, has shifted back under the disorder of this summer, but the very fact that it has done so has accentuated the strength of public opinion and I can only hope that the coming year will see some definite step taken towards the establishment of a Central Mint in Shanghai, the ground for which I was recently told by the Minister of Finance has already been acquired. A unified currency for the whole country would be an unmixed blessing for everybody.

THE RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

I see you are to discuss the question of the Russian and Ex-German concessions at Hankow and Tientsin. I had not intended to say anything on this subject as com-

ing under the category of political issues about which by a long standing and very sound Foreign Office ruling His Majesty's representatives are debarred from airing their views in public, but the day before I left for Shanghai at an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. His Excellency invited me to tell the conference that the Chinese Government had no wish or intention to cause the slightest injury to British interests by their action under the Presidential Mandate in substituting Chinese for Russian authority in the Russian concession, and if ever I had any reason to complain that British interests were being adversely affected, he would always be ready to listen sympathetically with a view to meeting the difficulty. I think, gentlemen, it may be of interest to you to hear this and I may add that I propose to take his Excellency at his word.

I will not weary you by commenting on all the proposed resolutions. There are many experts among you who will state in a more practical way than I can their views and their suggestions for constructive work.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

I will only refer to two other subjects which are upon your agenda, namely, opium and the New Consortium.

In regard to the former, as you all know, His Majesty's Government made sacrifices of revenue entailing vast administrative changes which are evidences of our good faith to China and to the world and of our earnest desire to abolish all traffic in the drug. It must not be forgotten that China also made great sacrifice when she destroyed existing stocks of opium in the country. Unfortunately political unrest has caused a recrudescence of the cultivation and sale of opium in this country, but I believe that public opinion both in China and in the British Empire is pledged to the ultimate elimination of the opium evil. I am glad, therefore, to see that you are considering this question and will be able to suggest some practical measures to meet the present difficulties.

THE CONSORTIUM.

The New Consortium has now been formed and by it the Powers concerned have definitely set their face against indiscriminate loans to China for administrative or non-productive purposes. The Consortium is designed to build up the strength of the country, to assist in the re-establishment of internal peace and to forward the productive development of this great country in the interests of the Chinese people. Let us hope that this will be realized by the better-informed and more thoughtful members of the Chinese communities throughout the country, and that public opinion will gradually recognize the value of the Consortium and give solid support to its aims.

I can assure you that the resolutions of this conference will receive the most careful consideration of His Majesty's Legation and of

His Majesty's Government to whom they will be forwarded, and that everything possible will be done to give effect to such constructive proposals as you are able to lay before us.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S MESSAGE.

I have only this morning received from Sir John Jordan a message by telegram which he asked me to convey to you. It reads as follows:—

"Please accept my heartiest wishes for a successful meeting. I have the happiest memories of your last Conference, of fruitful discussions and wise resolutions which gave authoritative expression for the first time to collective needs and aims of British trade in China. The value of your annual Conferences is fully recognized here: and your deliberations will be watched with the keenest interest."

At the same time, I am given to understand that your deliberations were followed with no less interest by the Chinese. That interest, I have little doubt, will grow rather than diminish.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me thank you again for your welcome. I recognize in that welcome a tribute not to me personally, but to the position which for the time being I have the honour to occupy, though I fear that with my four months' experience of China I am but a poor substitute for your last year's President with his 40 years' acquaintance with this country. But you may rest assured that the never-failing interest which Sir John took in the development of our commercial position in China has become a tradition which will be respected and followed for all time by His Majesty's Legation.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff also returned thanks in a most interesting speech.

MR. BURKILL'S SPEECH.

In formally opening the Conference, the chairman said:—Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:—The Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong enters into its second year to-day, full of vitality and with an increased membership as since our formation at the Conference held last year two new British Chambers of Commerce have been formed, one at Dalny, whose delegate Mr. Thompson we are glad to welcome, and one at Tsingtao, whose activity and help on a vital, if contentious subject has been of great assistance to the Association. We regret that they have no delegate present to-day, but a resolution that stands in their name will be presented by Mr. Railton who is representing Chefoo.

The working of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong, during the past year, has fully justified its existence. We have proved the value of co-operation both to ourselves and to His Majesty's Government which, as you have just heard from Mr. Clive, has taken the greatest interest in its work.

In connexion with this I will read a circular despatch addressed by His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires,

Peking, to His Majesty's Consul-General and Consuls in China for communication to the British business community.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S CONGRATULATIONS.

"The formation of British Chambers of Commerce in China, and their union last year in the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong, has been followed with the closest interest by His Majesty's Government. The work and influence of the Chambers, both individually and collectively, cannot fail to be of the highest value to British manufacturing and mercantile interests and to British interests generally, and in the opinion of His Majesty's Government a continuance of united and combined effort is essential if our commercial position is to be maintained.

"I am accordingly desirous by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to express to the Representatives of the Commercial Communities in China the earnest hope of His Majesty's Government that co-operation initiated with such success last year will be zealously developed. His Majesty's Government looks with confidence to all British Merchants and Manufacturers' Representatives in China to lend continued and wholehearted support to the Chambers of Commerce and to do everything in their power to advance a movement which is vitally necessary as much in imperial interests as in their own."

THE PAST YEAR'S WORK.

I think that the work done during the past year, culminating as it has in this second assembly, justifies the view which His Majesty's Government has taken. I will take some of the concrete results of that work first. The resolution passed last year on Currency Reform has borne good fruit. The Chinese have moved in the matter of establishing a Mint in Shanghai; they are in negotiation for if not already bought a site and for materials, and they are believed to be much more inclined to consider favourably the question of foreign supervision than they were. As the result of another resolution passed last year, the Chinese have also made a move in the matter of Likin. On a question so intricate as this one is, so much bound up with finance, we cannot expect rapid progress. As long as we have evidence that there has been some progress and that that progress is due to the Association's efforts, we can be content. Some months ago the Chinese held meetings in various parts of the country and of these Sir John Jordan reported to the Foreign Office on February 27 this year—and I now quote from his despatch—that they were the first serious attempt on the part of the Chinese Government to meet the views both of foreign importers and the Chinese Provinces in regard to unified taxation.

Then there is the question of Trade Marks. As you all know the

resolution passed last year was backed up by a draft Trade Marks Law, drawn up by the Shanghai Chamber and the China Association. It was sent home to the Foreign Office and, we understand, has resulted in the Board of Trade drawing up proposals of its own which they are sending out to us for our comment.

We are equally entitled to include amongst the tangible results of our work the Dangerous Drugs Act whereby commencing from September 1 this year the import into or export from England of opium, medicinal opium, morphia, heroin and cocaine will be prohibited except under license. On this question you will hear more during the course of our discussions and so I need not dwell on it.

I would refer also, and with very great pleasure, to the improvement which has taken place in the salaries of H. M. Consular Service in China (Applause). On this question also there was a resolution last year and in the representations we made we had the hearty support of the China Association, which had also taken the matter up.

THE NEW EFFICIENCY.

Now it was said last year I believe—I was not here myself but I heard the remark when I got back to China—that if we achieved no more than 10 per cent. of what we tried for at the first Conference we should be doing very well. I think we may say that we have certainly touched that figure. For you cannot judge of the effects of Conferences of this kind by particular results alone. You must also give credit for the increased efficiency and cohesion with which Britons in China can now tackle questions that interest them in their corporate capacity. That, to my mind, is at least as important a result of the formation of the Association as any victory in any particular direction. Our Association enables us to mobilize public opinion rapidly and thoroughly and to bring it to bear on any question that affects our common interests.

The message Sir John Jordan has sent is very welcome. It is a further indication, if any was needed of his continued interest in the Association.

With your approval, Gentlemen, a message will be sent from this Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong now in Conference expressing our deep appreciation for the honour he has done us.

THE CASE OF MR. SHAW.

There is a subject which I have not touched upon, and it is one in which the keenest interest is taken, the case of Mr. G. L. Shaw. For special reasons, I prefer to say nothing publicly until my closing address on Saturday morning. (Applause).

Gentlemen, I beg to propose, "That the Conference go into Committee, that H. M. Commercial Secretary to Legation, Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., preside and that meetings and discussions be open

to all members of the Chambers represented."

In moving this resolution I am following the precedent of last year's Conference when the various matters on the agenda were discussed in Committee, these discussions are open to all Members of the Chambers represented who care to take part in same.

Mr. Rose, is well known to you all, he was keenly interested in the formation of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, and although recently stationed in Peking he has kept in touch with us all the time and I am certain that his knowledge of the matters to be discussed and the trend of events in China will be of great assistance in these Committee discussions. (Applause).

MR. ROSE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. John Johnstone, Hongkong, seconded, and on the motion being carried, Mr. Rose said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I appreciate very highly the honour you have done me in asking me to preside at the Conference in committee, and I assure you that I will do my best. It adds greatly to my pleasure that I am undertaking this responsibility surrounded by so many of the gentlemen with whom I was associated in the establishment of the British Chambers in China. Mr. John Johnstone was our first chairman and he was a very real leader. No one knows better than I do the amount of thought and work that was expended by the first Committee in laying the foundations of the Chamber's constitution and your presence here to-day, as a corporate body representing the British communities all over China and Hongkong, is the best evidence that those foundations were well and truly laid.

When I was transferred from Shanghai to Peking I feared that it would mean my severance from the Chamber's activities, but that has not proved to be the case. I am glad to say that we see in Peking every year an increasing number of representatives from the British mercantile communities in China, and I can assure you that we find nowadays more commercial problems than fragrant leisure in the daily life and atmosphere of the Legation.

SOME PROBLEMS TO SOLVE.

With all the opportunities of the next three days ahead of me I feel that I am taking an unfair advantage in addressing you at this opening session, and yet I cannot lose this chance of saying a few words about the general issues with which we come in contact in Peking.

I find that the work of the Commercial Secretary there lies very largely with the Chinese, with the departments of the Chinese government and in connexion with those numerous commercial questions arising out of our treaty privileges and obligations. Removed as we are from the actual business and quick robust life of the ports, and dealing with your problems mainly

on paper, we sometimes grow rather discouraged and impatient at the slowness of the pace with which things move in Peking. One has to face, almost as constant factors, unrest in the provinces, financial disorganization in the capital and one government after another struggling with the problem of administering the country on an empty exchequer. And yet, in spite of all these handicaps, the life and work and trade of the country go on. The Customs Revenue collection is already Tls. 2,000,000 in advance of last year, and seems likely to constitute a record. The movements of trade in China, in fact, are too virile and too elastic to be destroyed even by conditions such as we have experienced during the past summer.

SIGNS OF LIFE TO MARK.

I have recently returned from a tour of the provinces lasting over two months, and have met most of the Chinese who are playing leading parts in the government industry and finance of the country. I cannot express too strongly my sense of the change which is coming over China, of the developments which I notice since last I made any prolonged tour in the interior. In the province of Shansi I found a regular army of soldiers constructing a road which will run from one end of the province to the other. All along the railway lines I found chimneys going up and industries established under a purely Chinese administration. At many of the interior towns I found roads being built, municipal works established, an unexpected mobility of capital and men doing their business on entirely new lines. There can be no doubt that a real development has set in in China and among the Chinese.

I could not but be impressed with the thought of a changing China. As in politics and diplomacy, so in industry and commerce, one was conscious of the stirrings of that spirit of revolt against foreign ascendancy which the impact of western civilization provokes sooner or later among the people of the East. One realized that the Chinese have brains and practical ability and adaptability in a high degree, and that they are turning their attention to Western methods in a way which we hardly realize when we are living in the midst of the foreign communities in China. Much of their work is naturally in an experimental stage, handicapped by lack of technical knowledge and a little crude, but I am convinced that before many years have passed we shall see great Chinese merchant houses and great Chinese industries springing up all over the country, and that they will play no unimportant part in the world's trade.

THE BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

I do not believe that these developments are creating any anti-foreign feeling: rather the reverse. With a better understanding of foreign trade and of

the mutual interests involved in it, the Chinese seem to me to be more ready than ever to work with us, to learn such things as we may have to teach them, and to give us the benefit of their local knowledge, believing that trade is most successful and most profitable when both parties to the bargain are content. The spirit of the moment in fact is one of co-operation: the Chinese are now willing to co-operate with us: to work with us rather than for us, and I think that we should go half way to meet them.

THE NEED OF CONFIDENCE.

A good many co-operative schemes, banks, industries, mining enterprises and merchant houses have been established by Chinese and non-British foreigners in recent years. The British appear on the face of it to have lagged somewhat behind in the way of co-operation. But that is not really the case. Our movements towards the more dramatic aspect of co-operation have been more conservative than those of some other nations: we have been slower to move and more inclined to build gradually and on existing foundations. The cautious, practical methods of the British have been slower in bearing fruit. But many solid co-operative enterprises are now growing up by natural and evolutionary processes, and a number of them have already shown substantial evidences of success. I would ask everyone of you, Gentlemen, to bear this in mind: to try and see its application to the enterprises for which you are responsible, and to hold your minds ready to meet the Chinese in a spirit of confidence. Past experience has shown that, when such methods are applied with care and caution, they are the road to success in this country.

AVIATION AND WIRELESS.

I should like to say a word too about aviation and wireless, two commercial enterprises which have recently been started in China and which have met with a good deal of criticism and misunderstanding. It is argued—not without reason—that such luxuries are premature in a country where financial stringency and undeveloped transport appear to indicate the wisdom of a more conservative policy on the part of the Chinese. But we must remember that the Chinese will have such luxuries, that they will obtain them somewhere and on some terms: that there is a real possibility of putting them to practical use, and that it is not practicable even if it were desirable to dictate to China what is good for her. Nations learn such lessons best for themselves.

British manufacturers and merchants have sold to the Chinese a good deal of material both for wireless and for aviation. It seems to me that our part is to work with patience and perseverance to see that goods bought in England are used productively, effectively and in the interests of the country that has

bought them. A great wireless station has just been completed at Urga in Northern Mongolia. The expert who superintended the erection assures me that his Chinese mechanics completed their task with wonderful efficiency and created a world's record in point of time. He is now on his way to Central Asia to complete a chain of stations from one end of this great country to the other. If only those stations are properly used they may prove a most useful factor, both politically and economically, in linking up the outlying regions of China.

As to aviation, His Majesty's Government has placed at the disposal of the Chinese Government one of our most distinguished aeronautical experts, and China has undertaken that the aeroplanes now being delivered will be used for commercial purposes only. I understand that a mail service between Peking and Shanghai is being planned by the Chinese Government aeronautical department, that practical steps have already been taken to establish the organization and that they have hopes of starting next spring. It is realized that this line will be an essentially experimental one but, should the experiment succeed, there is little doubt that links will be established between Hankow and Szechuan and other outlying parts of China, which will prove of real economic value to the country.

I must apologize for keeping you so long and for touching upon subjects which are remote from our immediate discussions. But the Associated Chambers have already established a reputation for a broad and statesmanlike interest in the future of the country, and the more we know of developments the more likely we are to maintain a healthy and constructive attitude in regard to the individual questions which are brought to our attention.

This brought the formal opening to a close, and the Conference sat in Committee yesterday afternoon, adjourning until this morning.

Important Resolutions

At the afternoon session the following resolutions were passed.

1. AFFILIATION WITH THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

"That this conference recommends that the Associated British Chambers in China and Hongkong be affiliated with the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain."

2. CHIHLI RIVER COMMISSION.

"That this conference resolves to communicate to H.M. Minister in Peking the satisfaction with which it views the work already accomplished by the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, urges the importance of the continuance of the Commission and to this end requests H.M. Minister to endeavour to arrange that the necessary steady financial support be accorded, either by ear-

marking a portion of the Customs or Salt Surplus revenues or by such other means as may be conveniently devised."

3. YANGTZE CONSERVANCY.

"That as a preliminary to the appointment by the Chinese Government of a Conservancy Board to improve the navigation of the Yangtze, as recommended in the resolution passed at last year's conference, this conference would strongly urge the nomination of a technical commission to make a preliminary study of the whole question with a view to formulating general proposals as to the lines on which this work should be taken in hand."

4. MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

"That this Association, being in the main composed of merchants, many of whom, however, are sole agents for some of the biggest manufacturers in Great Britain, desires to place on record its anxiety to co-operate in the fullest practicable way with manufacturers in the advancement of the Empire's commercial and manufacturing interests."

5. CURRENCY REFORM.

"That this Conference welcomes the indications which the Chinese Government has given of its intention to open a Mint in Shanghai but would emphasize the absolute necessity of the employment of foreign experts with a view to ensuring the production and maintenance of a standard currency capable of replacing sycee."

The Second Day

1. CHINA COMPANIES.

"That this Conference considers it desirable that inquiry be made into the advisability of legislation being enacted whereby the word 'British' or other word or words of similar import be appended to the names of all China Companies, present or future, following the word 'limited' and that the Secretary to the Association be instructed to institute these inquiries at as early a date as possible."

2. TARIFF REVISION.

"That this Conference desires to express the view that the additional revenue accruing from any revision of the existing Import Duties should be held in trust until such time as the Chinese Government shall have shown itself capable of maintaining order and protecting trade interests throughout the country."

"At the same time it desires to express the opinion that when the time for such revision shall arise advantage should be taken of the opportunity so presented to press for the reorganization of the whole system of taxation of trade in China on the lines suggested in the Association's letter of April 21, 1920, and that as a preliminary and practical step in this direction the Chinese Government be pressed to abolish forthwith the taxation now levied by the Chinese Maritime Customs on all goods carried from one port to another in China."

3. AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

"That in view of the fact that the Hongkong Government has approved the use of diaphones and wireless position finders as used in European, American and Canadian waters, and intends shortly to install these at the approaches to Hongkong harbour, this Conference is of opinion that China through the Maritime Customs should similarly install such aids to navigation on the China Coast."

"Further that weather signals and cable communications should also be considered in connexion with the wireless position finders, more especially in view of the recent frequent stoppages of the Swatow-Hongkong-Shanghai telegraph services and that a sufficient powerful wireless installation should be established at Swatow in conjunction with one at Hongkong at the earliest possible moment to provide telegraphic and wireless communication with Hongkong and other places which is at present inadequate."

4. COPYRIGHT.

"That in connexion with the resolution passed at the last Conference urging the advisability of instituting Copyright Laws in China this Conference now desires to express the opinion that further representations should be addressed to the Chinese Government with a view to securing its adherence to the Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works created under the Convention signed at Berne on September 9, 1886, by the Governments of Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Hayti, Italy, Liberia, Spain, Switzerland and Tunis."

5. RUSSIAN AND GERMAN CONCESSIONS AT HANKOW AND TIENSIN.

"This Conference views with grave concern the attitude of the Chinese Government, which, in assuming control of areas formerly under foreign jurisdiction, has deprived Treaty Power nationals of their rights in regard to the ownership of land and Municipal representation. This Conference accordingly urges upon H. M. Government the supreme importance of safeguarding to the fullest extent the Treaty rights of British subjects residing and doing business in China and of resisting every encroachment upon these rights. It further urges upon H. M. Government the absolute necessity of arriving at a satisfactory understanding with the Chinese Government as to the future administration of these areas on such terms as will ensure that the interests of British property-owners and residents shall be in no way prejudiced and the peace and good order of the other Concessions fully safeguarded."

6. DISORDER IN CHINA.

"That this conference views with grave alarm the state of unrest and lawlessness prevailing in almost every province in China and the prevalence of unchecked piracy and brigandage in which undisciplined troops are frequently

the worst offenders. It protests against the utter failure of the Chinese authorities to deal effectively with this deplorable situation and urges H. M. Government to use its utmost endeavours to bring home to the Chinese Government the inevitable effect of such persistent neglect of duty on the trade and prosperity of the country and that in the meantime every endeavour be made to combine with other foreign Powers equally interested in arranging a comprehensive scheme whereby the evil may be mitigated."

7. OPIUM AND MORPHIA.

"That this conference welcomes the intention of H. M. Government, as evidenced by the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1920, to control the traffic in opium and its derivatives, but fears that these efforts will to a great extent be nullified unless the Chinese Government and the Foreign Powers are prepared to co-operate effectively in preventing the cultivation, import or sale of these drugs in any part of the country."

8. CROWN LEASES.

"That this Conference deplors the prolonged delay in arriving at a satisfactory decision regarding the extension of Crown Leases in the British Concessions at Canton, Hankow and Tientsin, which is seriously affecting British trade interests, and urges H.M.'s Government to effect an early settlement of this important question and further that the terms of this resolution be communicated by cable to H.M. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

9. THE FAMINE.

"That this Conference expresses its deep sympathy with the Chinese people in the sufferings occasioned by the famine now afflicting so large an area of North China."

British Chamber of Commerce Dinner

A most enjoyable dinner was given at the Shanghai Club on Wednesday by the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai in honour of Mr. R. H. Clive, when about 140 guests sat down. The chief guests of the Chamber were H. M. Chargé d'Affaires; Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff; Rear-Admiral G. H. Borrett; Sir Everard Fraser; Mr. J. F. Pratt, Consul-General at Tsinanfu; Mr. Archibald Rose, Commercial Secretary; Judge Skinner Turner; Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate; Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Commissioner; Mr. C. F. Garstin; Mr. E. F. Crowe, Commercial Councillor, Tokio; Mr. J. F. Brennan; Mr. E. G. Jamieson, Commercial Secretary, Hongkong; Mr. Clennel, Consul at Chinkiang; Mr. E. Weatherall, Peking; the Hon. P. H. Holyoak; Mr. E. Gordon Lowder, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. W. Carter, Tientsin; Mr. H. J. Brett, Commercial Attaché, Shanghai; Paymaster Comdr. Gyles; Paymaster Comdr. Hamnett; Major Johnston, Intelligence officer; and Flag

Lieutenant R. R. Stewart. After the toast of "The King" had been honoured, Mr. A. W. Burkill, the chairman, proposed the health of Mr. Clive who made a most happy reply; and the company then adjourned downstairs to the hall for coffee.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB AND KIANGWAN

Big Block of I. R. C. Shares Acquired by S. R. C.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Race Club held on Monday evening the voting members, by an overwhelming majority, decided to accept an offer of a large block of shares in the International Recreation Club.

By this acquisition the close co-operation of the two clubs is assured for the future.

UPPER YANGTZE TRADE

A New Venture

The departure on Sunday of the str. Shutung and Shutung Flat for Chungking marks another epoch in the expansion of British trade in the Upper Yangtze. The Shutung with her barge are in their way the most famous of the Upper Yangtze steamers now in commission. This little tug was built especially for the work by Messrs. J. I. Thorneycroft in 1909 for a syndicate of Chungking and Chengtu merchants and officials known as the Szechuan Steam Navigation Company, and she was the first really successful vessel on the Upper Yangtze. Commanded by Captain Plant this little craft towing her Flat alongside, with as many passengers as could be packed into her, generally over 300, established a more or less regular steamship communication between Ichang and Chungking for eight or nine months of the year.

She is now off on a journey to take the flag to a part of the Yangtze where it has never before been seen. She is to trade between Suifu—250 miles from Chungking—and Chungking, and it is hoped that the enterprise shown by Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., owners of the Shutung, will meet with success.

BARON Fujimura left for Peking on Saturday. During his stay in here he was constantly entertained by many old friends who were glad to see him back in Shanghai. A very pleasant luncheon was given at the Palace Hotel on October 28 in Baron Fujimura's honour, by Mr. Yamasaki, H. I. J. M. Consul-General, when Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., all the members of the Council, Mr. E. C. Pearce, Mr. G. H. Stitt, Mr. C. J. Scott and the leading members of the Japanese community were present.

CORRESPONDENCE

SHANGHAI WAR MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I was pleased to see that someone has at last tried to make Shanghai pause for a moment from their many pleasures, to think about the disgrace to all here that the comparatively small sum required for the above memorial to our Glorious Dead should receive the small support it has had so far.

There is not a town or village in Great Britain, France or America that has not erected some public memorial according to their means months ago.

That a rich city such as Shanghai which has been in a position to coin money during the war, and many have without doubt done so, should be so behind, can only be due to the fact that there is really no one taking any real interest, and what is "everybody's business is nobody's."

If some prominent member of the community will only take a list round to all hongs he will, I feel assured, have no refusals and the sum will be raised in a week, in fact I have heard many say "Oh I have not been asked to subscribe."

Firms and many individuals seem to overlook the fact that there would have been no small fortunes made or a Race Meeting to go to, if matters had gone against the Allies. Oh no, the Hun would certainly have seen to that.

To whom have we to show gratitude for this: "Those who fought and returned and those who achieved death that our cause might live."

I am, etc.,

LEST WE FORGET.

Shanghai, Oct. 29.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—While you are daily reproaching the public with a "backwardness in coming forward" to help on the War Memorial scheme, you have devoted your leading article of October 29, to cases of the greatest distress occurring in our midst.

Could not the whole idea of a cenotaph be deliberately given up—and the money for a War Memorial be devoted to some active charitable purpose which would be to the benefit of so many sufferers? A straight question may be asked—What good would the building of a cenotaph be to those who gave their lives for England in the Great War? None. Would their memory not be as well, if not better, perpetuated by some building in which the poor would have their hardships modified?

Not a Hospital but a home where the neglected ones of this city could find a refuge, food, warmth and clothing.

A series of small dwellings could be built, on the plan of so many

of our really beautiful almshouses in England: or one large house with a common dining-room, in which widowed or deserted mothers could live, and go to their occupations each day, leaving their smallest children to the care of a competent woman aided by a couple of amahs.

The details of such a scheme should not be difficult to work out, and the solace it would bring to many unfortunate families would be untold.

Of course a tablet over the entrance or in some other conspicuous place would show that this was Shanghai's memorial to her fallen heroes; and no doubt those same brave men looking down on our model city would bless us for the good being done to the "least of these little ones."

I am, etc.,

CARITAS.

Shanghai, Oct. 30.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I do not agree that the lack of enthusiasm which is being displayed in regard to the fund for the Shanghai War Memorial is necessarily an indication that the sacrifices of those whom this memorial is to commemorate are forgotten or thought lightly of.

It seems to me rather to show that the public is not in sympathy with the general scheme that has been adopted. I feel sure that all and in particular all commercial houses to whom the winning or losing of this war meant everything would willingly subscribe sums worthy of the cause and worthy of the interests the donors had at stake provided they could feel that through the years to come the memorial will always continue with each year again and again to impress its real significance upon those to whom in the first place it is to appeal.

Stone and bronze, however impressive or artistic, soon lose their power to impress their real significance upon everybody because they soon sink into the general landscape and become part and parcel of our daily surroundings too familiar to be impressive until at last they convey little or nothing to the resident and are noticed only by the tourist and sightseer.

The object of this memorial is to remind our children through generations to come and in a manner which cannot be mistaken or ignored of the debt they owe to those who have kept unimpaired our great Empire and have secured them the freedom they enjoy—and of their duty to prove themselves worthy of the colossal sacrifices of this generation.

This, I feel sure, cannot be better achieved than by creating a fund to provide for scholarships open to all boys and from which the best all round boys of parents who are unable to afford to send their children home to complete their education will be given their chance in life. The competition would be open to all and could be

made the great event in every boy's life, but with the proviso that if a boy whose parents can afford to send him home at their own expense wins he would carry with him the honour of winning a prize worthy of the Memorial and the next best boy or boys who come within the provisions of the trust would gain the scholarship.

BAD INFLUENCES TO FIGHT.

In helping our boys to grow into men who will perpetuate in our nation the best that was in those who died, we fight the powers that are undermining the country and endeavouring to bring about chaos and revolution and also the spirit of the egoist which is rampant to-day and which will wreck the country if not curbed in time because the egoist will not see beyond his own petty little wants and desires.

A small Memorial costing a few thousand taels could then be placed on the Bund.

Perhaps it might recommend itself to give subscribers to the fund an opportunity to express their preference in favour of one of two or three schemes which the Committee placed before them.

I am, etc., F. W. Y.

Shanghai, Oct. 30.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As the subscriptions to the Memorial seem to be coming so slowly would it not be better to close the list?

The men who served, although poor in consequence, would willingly subscribe the amount that is required.

I am, etc., C. O.

Shanghai, Nov. 2.

FAMILY PULL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I do not know much about the method of taking on employees in foreign firms, but I think the custom is different from that in Japanese firms. In most Japanese firms, when they come to the necessity of taking on employees, they generally choose as candidates those from among their relatives rather than advertise in the newspaper. Therefore he who is lucky enough to be recommended by a senior in the firm holds a very safe position and has many ineffable advantages. On the other hand, if one happened to have no such backing, he is at a great disadvantage and has very little chance for promotion during his stay in the firm. And usually he has to be the first victim when a weeding out of the staff takes place in the firm, as it is mostly the case in such unfavourable times as at present when depression in business prevails the length and width of the world, because he has not a single backer to rely on among his seniors. Moreover, it is not infrequent in the Japanese firms that this unfortunate individual is forced to leave his firm solely on account of

the malicious intention on the part of one of his seniors, whose desire is to put his favourite candidate in his place.

As such is the general condition in the Japanese firms, the strong-backed can do as he pleases, and as a result of this, in the Japanese firms, we often find men in high places who are so incapable and incompetent to hold their posts. The fact is so eminent that there goes in Japan the old proverb "Back first, learning second." It is indeed a deplorable thing in view of efficiency and "right man right place."

I am, etc.,

T.

Shanghai, Oct. 27.

LIGHTING OF SZECHUEN RD.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As recent arrivals in Shanghai, we were obliged to accept the only house we could find, and this near the Hongkew Park.

The house and outlook leave nothing to be desired, but the approach through Szechuen Road is a constant eyesore and abhorrence.

Widening and straightening this road are possibly problems that require time and expense in remedying, but we desire to call attention to the lighting, which is deplorable.

After nightfall, parts of Szechuen Road are positively pitch dark, and there does not appear to be any excuse whatever for one of Shanghai's busiest and narrowest thoroughfares remaining in this condition.

Of all other roads in Shanghai, this road, as the dirtiest and constantly filled to capacity by every form of vehicle and crowds of pedestrians, should at least be sufficiently lighted for one to find their way through the maze of turns and clouds of dust.

I am, etc.,

C. P. R.

Shanghai, Oct. 28.

A NOVEL CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—An elderly foreigner came to Kuling afflicted with rheumatism. The doctors told him for his comfort that they could not cure him and the only prospect before him was that he would soon become so crippled that he would only be able to hobble around on sticks.

He took to keeping bees and in the process of handling them became frequently and badly stung with the result that he was cured of his rheumatism. This was confirmed to me by a medical man.

Does the bee produce in his happy moods honey for our delectation and in his angry moods a cure for a distressing human ailment?

I am, etc.,

EDWARD S. LITTLE.

Kuling, Oct. 30.

PORTUGUESE AND COUNCIL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A newcomer to Shanghai had a conversation with me a few days ago, in which he expressed his great regret and surprise at the fact (which was one of the very first to be brought to his notice), of practically all nationalities being represented on the staff of the Shanghai Municipal Council—except the Portuguese.

He asked me whether there was any good reason for the exclusion of the latter (lady stenographers excepted), and as I could not, and cannot, enlighten anybody on this important subject, I thought of writing you these few lines.

I understand that, not very long ago, one or two Portuguese applied to the Council for positions (one supporting his application with a letter from a British Consular official), but none was admitted on the ground (almost invariably) that there were no vacancies.

Yet a while later some Japanese and others got in, to the great astonishment of the Portuguese applicants, who were just as capable, if not more, than the others, and ever since, many of our residents have been unable to understand why in an International Settlement like Shanghai such distinctions should exist. Will you be so kind as to give us an explanation?

Thanking you for the trouble,

I am, etc.,

VERY PUZZLED INDEED.

Shanghai, Nov. 1.

OPEN LETTER TO THE REV. A.

N. ROWLAND, M.A.

The following though not addressed to the Editor appears to come most suitably in correspondence columns.—Ed.

MY DEAR PADRE,—You served in the Great War and so we address you by the familiar title.

During your service you must have met men of all classes, creeds and kinds: good and indifferent, but rarely what might be termed bad. There are few really bad men in this world and so it must have been somewhat of a shock for you to be told that Shanghai is full of them. It was not put quite like that, Padre; it was at the welcome given to you at the Union Church Hall and three out of the five speakers endeavoured to tell you, in various terms, that you are badly needed in Shanghai chiefly to save numberless young men from going straight to perdition. It may not have been the speakers' intention to single out any class of person in Shanghai for criticism, and for whom your special attention is needed, but the fact remains that a great number received that impression, and you will remember that the men out from Home were referred to many times.

When we hear the fellows in our class being maligned we think of a large number we have known, and we remember what someone

malice aforethought, in the dissemination of anti-British sentiments in an unfair manner and to the prejudice of friendly Anglo-American relations.

Since the close of the war the anti-British tendency has become most marked. I could if necessary give numerous examples but will confine myself to the manner in which reference is continually being made to Irish affairs. The publishers will claim that both sides of the question have been presented, but it cannot be denied that the general impression conveyed is one calculated violently and unjustly to prejudice the mass mind in America against the English Government and people. Extremist articles in which the facts are obviously distorted for propaganda purposes are frequently reproduced. The head lines and editorial introductions to many such articles are calculated to enhance the pernicious effect of the wide publicity gratuitously afforded.

SPECIALLY FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN.

For some months a series of articles appeared in the "Literary Digest" under the heading "Nations in Rebirth," "a series of articles prepared for the 'Literary Digest' and especially designed for school use." These articles gave geographical, social and political descriptions of the new republics created as the result of the war. In the issue of January 3 this year an article in this series was published under the heading in big capitals "THE IRISH REPUBLIC." The sub-headings are (1) "Founding of the Irish Republic," and giving also under a special heading "Ireland's Declaration of Independence," (2) "Ireland as a Nation," (3) "Recognition from other Nations," (4) "England's Objections." These are very briefly and inadequately expressed and are refuted by the writer who concludes this section with the statement "If England's plea be admitted, then there is an end to national rights and all the world must prepare to submit to armed interests or to make war against them." (5) "President Wilson's Principles." This section concludes with the words:

"While Ireland is denied the right to choose freely and establish that form of government which the Irish people desire, no international order can be founded on the basis of national right and international justice; the claim of the stronger to dominate the weaker will once more be successfully asserted; and there will be no true peace."

There is not a word in the article in reference to the wishes or rights of the loyal minority whose industry and capacity have made the comparatively small district occupied by it of far greater economic importance than all the rest of the country combined. The whole tenor of the article is to depict the Irish as groaning under a despotic tyranny from which deliverance is only possible by the establishment of an Independent Irish Republic. And this is specially prepared for the receptive minds of school children.

WHY NOT THE OTHER SIDE?

In the issue of the "Literary Digest" of March 6 last is an article headed "Ireland fighting England with Posters." Of course, the text of numerous posters is given, all calculated to inspire sympathy and support for the Irish rebels. In the issue of July 24 is a lengthy article headed in big type with the words "Irish Military Rule Especially Hard on Women, Children—and Constables." The word constables is scarcely justified, as the article devotes precious little space to those brave men. It is mainly concerned with atrocities perpetrated by the constables and the "results of British terrorism on the women and children of the 'invaded' country." The article bears all the earmarks of specially designed propaganda.

An article appears in the issue of August 14 last under the heading in big capital letters "England's Iron Heel in Ireland." The editorial introduction reads:

"A summer and fall of widespread bloodshed is predicted for Ireland if the British Government sweeps the country from end to end with military and police cordons. . . . as provided by the drastic Bill to restore order in Ireland."

A disgusting cartoon from a Dutch paper is reproduced representing a caricature of a British soldier bayoneting an Irish peasant who is represented as digging in his fields. Underneath are the words "and I fought with you at your side for five long years for the freedom of small nations." How many of the readers of the "Digest" will remember that numbers of those for whom popular sympathy and support is being aroused in America fought not at our side but as traitors at our backs when we were engaged with the enemy in front?

THE WORST ABUSE.

Perhaps the most glaring abuse of journalistic influence is contained in the issue of September 23 last under the heading "TERENCE MACSWINEY AN 'IRISH SPEARHEAD.'" The editorial introduction states as follows:

"MacSwiney (the spelling of the name is that of the 'L.D.') took the place made vacant when Lord Mayor Mac Curtain was murdered by members of the Constabulary."

There is no qualification to this bald statement which every unprejudiced person with a knowledge of the facts knows to be false. Quotations are given from the "Boston Globe" which says "in his emaciated body is concentrated the cause of Ireland," the "New York American" which says "the death Terence MacSwiney Lord Mayor of Cork is dying, makes the sacrifice of Nathan Hale seem insignificant." A photo of MacSwiney is reproduced under which appear the words "Hailed as an Irish martyr." Another illustration is that of the crowd outside the church of the Oblate Fathers, Dublin, under which appears the words "Dublin prays while MacSwiney faces death." "Four thousand railroad workers crowded the church and little children knelt in the street to

offer up prayers for the release and recovery of the hunger-striker." Another illustration is that of a girl, one of the Sinn Fein sympathizers who picketed the British Consulate in New York. She is carrying a placard which reads "Are two Mayors of Cork to be murdered in six months to sustain British rule in Ireland?" Another long article in the same issue is headed "Glimpses of Ireland under British Repression." The editorial introduction states:

"Irish newspapers, especially those which sympathize with the Sinn Fein, carry little news these days except accounts of murders, arrests and riots in which British policemen and British soldiers are said to be the offenders."

Heartrending accounts are given of alleged tragedies and brutalities inflicted on unoffending civilians by myrmidons in the English Government service.

It must not be thought that the "Literary Digest" is charged with deliberately aiding anti-British propaganda, but in the absence of an adequate presentation of the other side of the case the result is the same.

The object of what has been stated is to show that the British Government and people are not getting anything like a "square deal" from a large and influential section of the American Press, particularly on the Irish question. There are, of course, some notable exceptions and one paper, I think it was the "New York Times," had the courage to say recently that:

"If England had interfered with the internal affairs of the United States as we have done in regard to Irish affairs, our jingoes would have been clamouring for war long ago."

PROF. USHER'S GREAT PLEA.

The great war would have been worth while if one of its results, so greatly desired by the best intellects of both nations and which at one time seemed so probable, had been an Anglo-American Alliance, compared with which the League of Nations would have been of secondary importance in maintaining the world's peace. It is not possible to deny this and the only bar to such an alliance has been and is more than ever the anti-British sentiment prevailing in America, fanned continually by hostile propagandists. The importance to both nations and the world generally of such an alliance is cogently argued by R. G. Usher, PH.D., Professor of History, Washington University, St. Louis, in a book entitled "The Challenge of the Future." It was published in 1916 and had a wide circulation. A whole chapter is devoted to the subject of an alliance with Great Britain and it may be of interest to quote the introduction to this chapter which reads as follows:

"There is in the world to-day at present only one Power whom we are able to serve in our present condition, only one Power who is likely to render us at present the services we really need. We can afford to pay the necessary price for an alliance with this Power. We can strengthen her and she can in turn strengthen us. Nor will an alliance in any way interfere with the security of both nations. Her position

does not threaten ours nor does ours menace hers. It is also supremely fortunate that this Power, with whose interests ours so nearly coincide, should be that nation clearly allied to us in language, blood, law and religion. Institutions, traditions, and ideals are also in substantial harmony: their habits of thought are in the main ours; those supreme ends of national existence for which they struggle are all but the same as our own. Where permanent and fundamental factors of association and understanding, where the national acquaintanceship between two great peoples already exist to so considerable a degree, it is almost providential that the advantages of an alliance between them could be so nearly mutual. . . . An alliance with Great Britain should become in the future a cornerstone of our foreign policy. . . . Our policy has from the first been largely dependent upon the control of the seas by Great Britain. It made America English in speech, English in law, Protestant in religion and implanted here those ideals of freedom and liberty which the American people cherish to-day as their proudest possessions."

Americans and Englishmen who share these views, and there must be a vast number of them, might well unite in forming Anglo-American Associations for the special purpose of employing every available means to further them. If successful, a world at war would not again be possible.

I am, etc.,

A. J. HUGHES.

Shanghai, Nov. 2.

IS CHINA TRAMPLING ON RUSSIAN TREATY RIGHTS?

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding on the part of certain foreign papers with regard to China's recent severance of diplomatic relations with Russia. This action, which is nothing more or less than what has long been taken by all other Allied Powers, is, in the case of China, characterized as "stealing of Russian extraterritoriality," "trampling on the Russian people's treaty rights," etc. We should like to know wherein the stealing and the trampling consist?

In its zeal in denouncing the Chinese Government, the papers do not hesitate to "regretfully include" the Legation Quarter, except the French and the Japanese, for no other reason than the fact that it has refused to trample on China's sovereign rights! And all foreign residents in China—with specific reference to the Legation Quarter—who should refuse to join the papers in trampling on China's rights would be considered as "base deserters" in the Russian cause!

WHAT IS THE RUSSIAN CAUSE?

What is the Russian cause, and what treaty rights of the Russian people has China trampled on? Probably the Russians themselves do not know. On the contrary, all Russians who understand the real situation would rather resent the editors' patronizing attitude in

regarding them to be "in their hour of bitter need." They are this very moment making arrangements with the Chinese Government for the safeguarding of all Russian interests in China, which will sooner or later result in some solution of the problem satisfactory both to China and to themselves. They have no occasion to entertain such "unforgetting hatred" towards China, nor any need of such jingoistic agitation in which these editors take pleasure in indulging.

To the clear-minded observer, it is plain from the very beginning that the protests made by the French and the Japanese against China's rightful dealings with the Russians are not due to any special friendship felt by these people towards the latter. If they do, why should they try to wrench the Chinese Eastern Railway out of the hands of the Chinese and the Russians and advocate for joint administration by the Allies? Lest the Russians should, after they have a permanent government recognized by all Powers, come again into possession of the railroad which they rightfully own in conjunction with the Chinese, these two "farsighted" nations are doing their best to oust them and put the railway under joint allied control. Intelligent Russians need hardly be told a second time to understand the real motives of their would-be friends.

THE REAL MOTIVES.

So, in a similar manner, this agitation on the part of these foreign papers may be just another scheme to exploit the national feeling of the Russians for the benefit of certain other nations. China should not take charge of the Russian concessions, nor can the Russians themselves, since they have no recognized diplomatic or consular agents in China. The only solution therefore is international control. Once converted into international settlements, these Russian concessions will serve as pawns with which these "friendly" nations may bargain with Russia when she has a universal recognized government and wishes to regain possession of them.

Here we wish to give a piece of friendly advice to those papers that are agitating against the Chinese Government. If they have any real friendship for the Russians in China, let them suggest some definite and workable plans by which the Russian interests may be safeguarded in the absence of any authorized representative from their own country. Above all, let them for fairness' sake point out definitely in what way China has trampled upon the treaty rights of the Russian people.

I am, etc.,

DAVID CHIWAN.

Peking, Oct. 28.

*. The title and crossheadings of the above are those of our correspondent. The letter is answered in to-day's leader.—Ed.

PROHIBITION EFFECTS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is manifestly unfair, as pointed out in your columns a few days ago by Bishop Birney, to discredit the dry movement in the United States by an article from such a "wet" source as the "New York Times" which has from the first been bitterly opposed to the dry movement. The facts are that with the exception of a very few places in America, and that in the centres containing a large foreign element in the population, the American people are very well satisfied with prohibition and the wet and dry question is one that is considered permanently settled. The fact that American people as a whole are not at present opposed to prohibition is shown by the fact that neither of the large parties in the election held recently dared to declare against prohibition. Both took it for granted that this question was settled, at least for the present.

To confirm further the fact of good effects of prohibition note the following editorial from the "San Francisco Chronicle":—

"We are rather staggered by the figures in the annual report of the police department. Though the first six months under the 18th Amendment have seen the arrest in San Francisco of about 500 violators, which is at the rate of 1,000 a year, we shall hardly be able to say that this counterbalances a drop of more than 15,000 in the number of arrests for drunkenness in this city for the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous 12 months.

"It has been obvious to every one on the streets that drunken men have been less conspicuous in this arid era, but we were hardly prepared for an announcement that only 1,814 persons were arrested for drunkenness in the last year, as against 17,354 who reeled into the arms of the law in the year before. It is notorious that powerful waters are to be had, the arrests for bootlegging indicate a large traffic, there is a world of talk of home brews, but, at any rate, this condition seems not to produce the public drunkenness that marked the wet old days. The police department finds itself unable to offer any other explanation than prohibition for this falling off in arrests for intoxication, a falling off that also extends to arrests for most other classes of offences.

"We find that the total number of arrests for all offences was 26,673, while the year before it ran to 49,547, and in the year before that to 47,813. It is in keeping with the lessened drunkenness that the arrests for begging, battery, petty larceny, robbery and assaults all show a heavy falling off.

"There is a text in each one of these but a different sort of text in the roll of burglars. The year saw 471 of these gentry arrested, although there were only 450 in the year before. It should be noted, though, that the record of arrests for this offence is no guide to the number of burglaries committed. We are unable to say just what this increase in the number of captured burglars means. Perhaps the police have grown more efficient, perhaps the porch-climbers are not so brave without Dutch courage."

I am, etc.,

W. W. LOCKWOOD.

Shanghai, Nov. 2.

COMPANY MEETINGS

TIRAM ESTATES, LD.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Tiram Estates, Ltd., (in liquidation), was held on Wednesday afternoon at the offices of the liquidators, No. 44 Szechuen Road. Mr. E. Mortimer Reid, one of the Liquidators, occupied the chair, and there were shareholders present representing 20,530 shares in the Company.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman explained that in order to comply with the Companies' Ordinance of Hongkong it was necessary for the Liquidators, if the winding-up continued for more than a year, to summon a general meeting at the end of the first year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and to lay before the meeting an account of their acts and dealings during the preceding year.

Continuing, the Chairman said:—Before submitting an account of receipts and disbursements since the commencement of the liquidation, I will briefly recount the circumstances which led up to the Board recommending the steps taken at the extraordinary general meeting held in June of last year, namely, to wind up the Company.

You will remember that in 1916 the Company found themselves very short of working capital and with a large overdraft at the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (about Tls. 18,000) requiring repayment. A five years' lease dating from January 1, 1917, was entered into with Mr. S. M.-D. King, the former manager of the estate, whereby he paid off the whole of the overdraft in yearly instalments extending over three years and a rental of S.\$7,000 per annum for the last two years, he to take the whole of the output during the tenancy. This method of provision for the repayment of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation was approved and accepted by them. Mr. King, however, had not kept his agreement, having paid approximately one year's rent only; he pleaded inability to continue payment owing to the low price of rubber and the very high price of silver. The Bank declared they would wait no longer, and if some steps were not taken to repay them, they would take possession of your property and sell it. This step was avoided in March, 1919, by two shareholders lending the Company Tls. 4,000 which was paid to the Bank.

This was how matters stood with the Bank and Mr. King, when the shareholders met in extraordinary general meeting on June 18, 1919, to decide upon liquidation. At that meeting there was also submitted with the view to reconstruction a report upon the value, the earning capacity and general condition of the estate from Messrs. Sime, Darby & Co. This firm valued the estate at 55,000 Straits dollars (say Tls. 25,000). The approximate position of

affairs at that time was that the Company possessed property estimated to realize Tls. 25,000, together with whatever could be recovered from Mr. King for arrears of rent—(judgement for this had been obtained later and this I will refer to presently)—and against this there were liabilities, —balance of bank overdraft, Tls. 11,500; shareholders' loan to Company to reduce bank overdraft and for current expenses, Tls. 4,500; and unsecured creditors, Tls. 1,500; leaving an estimated surplus (without reckoning upon recovering anything from Mr. King) of Tls. 7,500, which worked out at a fraction over five tael cents per share. It was intended to reconstruct the Company on this basis and shareholders to be invited to subscribe for further shares under the new scheme.

Now, partly for want of support by the shareholders by way of subscription to the new capital, and partly on account of proceedings being taken against Mr. King for the balance of rent owing and to force him to give up the tenancy, the reconstruction scheme has remained in abeyance. In December, 1919, judgement was obtained against him for the balance of rent to the end of 1918, \$17,121 and costs and he has since paid to account of the judgement \$11,000. In August of this year Mr. King offered to pay up a sum of \$6,800, which was about \$1,000 more than the judgement obtained and which is calculated on the basis of \$10,000 for three years, if the Company would accept that in satisfaction of all claims for rent up to the end of 1919. He also made an offer to purchase the property for \$60,000.

On receipt of this offer I immediately got in touch with some of the principal shareholders and guarantors of the Bank claim and they were unanimously of opinion that it was an offer which should receive favourable consideration. I accordingly replied accepting his terms for settlement of the rent agreement, and also his offer for the purchase of the property provided a substantial deposit was paid and completion within a reasonable time. We also made it a condition that Mr. King should waive any claim on the assets of the Company in respect of the 27,087 shares held by him. To this our lawyers in Singapore replied that Mr. King agreed to forfeit his shares, but demands commission \$5,000 off purchase price. To this we agreed provided no further commission was paid to anyone in connexion with sale. It was finally agreed (1) that the balance due under the rent settlement \$6,867 should be paid on or about September 10; (2) that a deposit of \$6,000 should forthwith be paid on account of purchase money; (3) the balance at the end of February, 1921; and (4) that the rent of \$7,000 for 1920 be paid on December 31 next. I confirmed this by letter on September 23, but not having heard anything further from Singapore in regard to deposit, etc., having been paid, I last week called the lawyers,—in view of the meeting to be held to-day—and inquiring if

Mr. King had settled. The reply came this morning stating that owing to depression Mr. King had been unable to raise money, but he promises to pay substantial deposit this month; meanwhile he has deposited certain securities with us. We advise giving him every chance.

The statement of the winding up shows that in July last the payments by Mr. King to account of the judgement, \$9,328.96 (less costs) were remitted to Shanghai and realized Tls. 4,119.31. He has also paid over to the lawyers since, \$2,133.44.

The Hongkong Bank claim has now been reduced to Tls. 3,000 by the two shareholders (who had already lent the Company Tls. 4,500), advancing a further Tls. 5,500 and by a payment of Tls. 3,000 from us out of the remittance from Mr. King.

The meeting then terminated.

SEE KEE RUBBER ESTATES

Mr. C. H. Rutherford presided over the second annual meeting of the See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd., held on October 29.

In the course of his speech the Chairman said:—

During the year under review 37 additional acres were brought into the tapping round, making the producing area 343 acres, and the non-producing area 197 acres. A further 161 acres will be brought into the tapping rounds this year making a total of 504 acres in bearing.

The production during the year was 141,666 lb. against the estimate of 150,000 lb. This year the manager estimates an output of 180,000.

The cost of production was 1/3-812 per lb. ex godown Singapore against 1/2-487 last year. This includes duty and 80 per cent. general charges. The increased cost is mainly due to loss on rice which the estate supplies to the coolies below cost in accordance with the practice of most of the estates in the F.M.S. I understand the situation is now a little better. The controlled price of rice has been reduced by about 1/5th, which will diminish the expenditure under this heading.

The average net price realized on our rubber was 1/8-674 per lb.

During the year we received an offer of Straits \$115,000 for the factory block, which contains about 100 acres of old rubber. The directors immediately accepted this offer but unfortunately the manager did not obtain the offer in writing and in the meantime owing to financial stress the purchaser was unable to make the necessary financial arrangements and succeeded in keeping out of the manager's way until the option had expired.

With our small capital of only Tls. 75,000 the sale of this block would have put us in a very strong position and would have enabled the manager to supervise the re-

maining block more closely and I think more economically. Should any further opportunity arise to effect a sale of this block on favourable terms the directors will not fail to take advantage of same.

With regard to the proposed restriction of output a small estate like the See Kee cannot be expected to join this movement and it is not proposed to make any reduction at present.

There were no questions, and the formal resolutions were adopted.

SUNGEI DURI RUBBER ESTATE

The tenth annual general meeting of the Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held on Thursday afternoon at the office of the Secretaries and General Managers, No. 2 Kiukiang Road, Mr. Hugo Reiss presiding.

In the course of his speech, the Chairman said:—

The result of the year's working may be regarded as very satisfactory, the improvement at Selama Estate being especially noticeable. The crop there exceeded the estimate by 64,000 lb., this improved yield resulting in a reduction in producing cost in spite of generally increased prices of estate supplies. The output at Sungei Duri Estate was short of the estimate and less than that for the previous year, this being attributable to certain labour difficulties and exceptional weather conditions during a part of the year. Costs are somewhat increased, the heavy loss on rice supplied to the labour force accounting for a considerable portion of this increase.

The "all-in" cost of the production of both estates was 10.17d. per lb., which will compare favourably with the results attained on any estate in the country.

The profit for the year amounted to Tls. 57,902.31 and as far as the result of the year's working is concerned the payment of a final dividend would be amply justified. Conditions during recent months have, however, become so unfavourable that the Directors cannot recommend it, and they feel sure that the shareholders will agree with them that the present is no time to make any distribution of cash funds, which, should a further fall in the price of rubber take place, might be required for the upkeep of the properties. If an improvement takes place and the outlook for the future becomes clearer, the Directors will give every consideration to the payment of an interim dividend for the current year.

The Company has given its support to a scheme for the reduction of outputs by 25 per cent. up to the end of 1920 and it would appear probable that this reduction will be continued for at least a portion of the year 1921. Stocks in all centres are rapidly accumulating and unless and until they are brought down to reasonable amounts little

relief from the present low price of rubber can be expected. The reduction on this Company's estates will be effected by alternate day tapping or resting certain areas, as found suitable.

There were no questions and the formal resolutions were adopted.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

THE CANADIAN ASSOCN. OF CHINA

The first meeting of the Canadian Association of China took place last Friday at the house of Dr. and Mrs. MacGillivray, No. 3 Darroch Road. The house was tastefully decorated with coloured lights and Canadian flags and the chair was taken by Dr. MacGillivray, who outlined the programme of work for the coming session.

There were present as guests the Rev. A. N. Rowland, pastor of Union Church, Dr. Mackenzie, of Tokio, and Dr. Chown, superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, who has just completed a tour of Japan, Korea and China. He spoke to the members on the subject of Canadian representation in Washington and other parts of the world, and particularly emphasized the desirability of Canadians being fully supported by Consular and other authorities in whatever land they might be living, as essential parts of the British Empire.

Letters were read from various Canadian Clubs affiliated with the Association, including one from the Canadian Club of New York City. During the evening the famine in North China was mentioned and the Association will probably do something in the matter as a united body.

PAN-PACIFIC ASSOCN.

International Cooperation

The third meeting of the Pan-Pacific Association took place at the Carlton Café last Friday, Mr. Charles Denby, former American Consul-General, presiding over a gathering of about 100 people.

The speakers of the day were Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, former Commissioner for Foreign Affairs here and at present Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco, and Mr. George A. Fitch, secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Chu in his address spoke of the friendly relations of the Chinese and American peoples. He urged mutual co-operation and assistance.

"Let us consider the Pan-Pacific questions from the commercial point of view," said Mr. Chu. "The result of the world war has more or less shifted the commercial centre of the world from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The nations bordering the Pacific will naturally become more important

and essential in international trade and commerce." China should be made a commercial and industrial centre in Asia. Goods may be turned out at a low cost of production and would be welcomed in neighbouring markets. Without assistance from outside, he said, it would be hard for China to realize this.

Mr. Chu proposed the organization and managing of manufacturing concerns by co-operation of Chinese and foreign merchants. Let the foreign merchants take the part of supplying machinery and engineering experts, and the Chinese will help in capitalizing and running the factories and will be responsible for the marketing of products. Many industries may be carried out by this form of international co-operation.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB

The annual general meeting of members of the Shanghai Football Club was held at the Rowing Club on Monday and was well attended. In the absence of Mr. R. Grimshaw (Vice-President), who had left for Hongkong with the Interport cricket team, Mr. W. J. Brown was elected to the chair, and was supported by Messrs. A. H. Leslie and J. Robertson. Mr. S. R. Kerr was appointed Hon. Secretary of the meeting.

Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman made a brief reference to the report. He pointed out that if the financial position of the Club appeared to be at a low ebb, this was due to no fault of the committee, as there had been no very heavy disbursements. During the past few years they had acted rather generously in giving out of their surplus balances money to various war and other funds, so that they had now only a small cash balance in hand. It was sufficient, however, with which to start the season, and if new members were forthcoming in sufficient numbers, they should start the season well financially, as well as with good prospects of success in the game itself. There were no heavy expenses in sight, and the principal disbursements of last year would be about the same this season. It was unfortunate that the dinner account had shown a debit balance, and he was of opinion that such celebrations should be self-supporting. If another dinner were to be held this season, and if wished for it would be arranged, he hoped that those participating would undertake that it would not leave them with a debit balance.

With regard to membership, the list now showed 124 playing and 19 non-playing members, as against 94 and 20, respectively, last season. He was glad to say that they had been successful in winning the League Championship, First Division, but they were unfortunate in losing in the final round of the "Skottowe"

Cup competition, against the Recreation Club at Hongkew Park, by the only goal scored. The second team were unsuccessful in the League, 2nd Division, and he thought this was partly due to lack of enthusiasm. They should have more support than had been the case last year. He said it was with deep regret that they had to record the deaths of Messrs. George Lanning, James Scotson and R. A. Covil, who had been very staunch supporters of the Club, and also made reference to the Club's War Memorial to those members who fell in the great war.

After tendering the committee's thanks to Mr. G. Craigie Ross, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer during the first portion of last season; to Mr. A. H. Leslie, who had taken over those duties; to Mr. G. F. Forshaw for auditing the accounts, and to the referees who had given their services last season, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

A CHANGE IN THE RULES.

The Chairman then pointed out that as the duties of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer had become too onerous for one man to undertake, it was proposed to change the rules in order that there might be both an Hon. Secretary and an Hon. Treasurer, that the number of members of the general committee be changed from nine to ten, and that the accounts of the Club should be kept by the Hon. Treasurer. This necessitated amendments to Rules 2, 3 and 24, and a resolution to this effect was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The next business before the meeting was the appointment of officers and committees, and the following were elected:—

General Committee:—Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G. (President), Messrs. E. C. Pearce and R. Grimshaw (Vice-Presidents), Messrs. S. R. Kerr (Hon. Secretary), A. H. Leslie (Hon. Treasurer), W. J. Brown, W. C. G. Clifford, J. Robertson, G. F. Forshaw and J. R. Weeks.

Balloting Committee:—Messrs. E. P. Graham Barrow and A. J. Stewart.

ENGINEERS' FOOTBALL CLUB

The meeting held at the Marine Engineers' Institute on Tuesday in connexion with the revival of the Engineers' Football Club was well attended and the resolution that the Engineers' Football Club be re-established was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. W. T. Bissett presided and, after mentioning the purpose of the meeting, recalled the fact that the Club was originated in 1888, but had to give up Inter-Club football in 1913 owing to the lack of playing members. There would be none more pleased than the old committee to see the old Club re-

established on a firm basis, but he did not think it would be possible to enter a team for the League this season. He thought, however, that they might be able to put in a team to compete once again for the Engineers' Cup, and would like to see a new committee formed.

All who took part in the ensuing discussion were in favour of the re-establishment of the Club, and it was especially pointed out that membership of the Club was not confined to marine engineers or to members of the Marine Engineers' Institute, but was open to all engineers who would give their support to the Club as playing members or in any other capacity.

A provisional committee was appointed, consisting of old and young members, shipping and shore engineers, and as a result of this preliminary meeting there seems to be every prospect of the Engineers, as a Club, renewing their annual battle for the Engineers' Cup and also playing several friendly games with other clubs.

RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB

By courtesy of Messrs. Reiss & Co., the third annual general meeting of the above Club was held at No. 7 Hankow Road on Wednesday. A large attendance of members, presided over by Mr. C. R. S. Cooper, adopted the report and accounts for last season, and elected the following officers for the season 1920/1.

Captain—Mr. T. L. Rawsthorne.
Vice-Captain—Mr. E. T. Nash.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. W. H. Taylor.

Committee—Messrs. N. S. Jacobs, J. B. Brown and G. Day.

The membership of the Club now stands at 32 playing members, and a successful season (in which it is hoped a second eleven will figure prominently) is confidently expected.

THE "Bulletin Municipal" of the French Concession contains a plan showing important road developments in the western district. The most westerly of the projected thoroughfares, to be known as Route Camille Lorioz, is to run from Route Ferguson to Avenue Haig, while the second, Route Charles Culty, will start from Avenue Joffre almost midway between Route Francis Garnier and Route Prosper Paris, curve westward, intersect Route Ferguson and join Avenue Haig. A third road also running roughly east and west, to be named Route Gustave de Boissezon, will link up Avenue Joffre and Siccawei Road. A fourth will be a continuation of Route Francis Garnier towards the north, and cutting through Route Duplex, it will meet Avenue Haig. This road will be designated Route Albert Magy, and will run almost parallel to Route de Say Zoong.

SPORT

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

Championship Opening

The qualifying round of the Shanghai Golf Club championship was played on Sunday, and there was an absence of sensation.

J. B. Ferrier showed a return to his old form. He was partnered by J. G. Dickie, and probably no prettier golf was seen anywhere on the course than was put up by these two. Ferrier did a 74 in the morning, after which his task in the afternoon was very comfortable. There was no feature of his game which could be called outstanding. He usually drove a beautiful ball, but when he got into the rough it was a lesson to watch him get out of his troubles. His game was altogether admirable, and with a 78 in the afternoon, he was easily the first to qualify.

K. M. Cumming played with W. S. Clay. Cumming had a 79 and 80, and he is just as attractive a player as is Ferrier. He does not get great lengths with his drive, but he was putting his short approach shots on this occasion right up to the hole. It was probably the feature of the very nice exhibition he gave, and in this department he is bound always to be dangerous to his opponent.

Dr. Bolton played steady, accurate golf. His place in the qualifying list—a tie with Cumming—shows how deadly an opponent he will be in the match play rounds, and it establishes him as one of the pre-eminent golfers of the port.

Of the new golfers to qualify there were G. A. Stewart, J. Oswald and Col. Marr Johnson, and of these probably Oswald is the most dangerous. Stewart has a very pretty style, while Col. Marr Johnson exhibits the virtue of steadiness, which should be of infinite value to him in the succeeding rounds. Oswald's golf is absolutely sound, and he is not likely to give anything away in the match play competition. McEachran is a golfer of somewhat the same order.

CAPTAIN DEWAR'S EFFORT.

The great thing about Captain Dewar's golf is that it is capable of expansion to meet emergencies. He has not been playing too well lately, and when he did 85 in the morning his prospects were not too bright. Nobody knew better than he did that this had to be improved upon, and it was a treat to see him take the last inch out of his drive and brassie towards the end. That is the sort of thing that makes golf worth watching, and it was a matter for general satisfaction that Captain Dewar, the holder of the championship, qualified.

Dr. Marshall and Dr. Murray were disappointments. The former spoilt his chance by a 92 in this morning, but like the great fighter

he is, he returned a 79 in the afternoon. Unfortunately it was not good enough. Dr. Murray was off colour altogether, and his golf on his occasion was no indication of his best form.

THE SCORES.

The eight to qualify were:—

	1st round	2nd round	Total
J. B. Ferrier	74	78	152
N. H. Bolton	79	80	159
K. M. Cumming	81	78	159
J. Oswald	83	81	164
G. A. Stewart	84	80	164
J. Dewar	85	82	167
J. S. McEachran	85	83	168
R. Marr Johnson	80	88	168

Ferrier's rounds were as follows:—

1st Round—5 4 4 3 4 4 3 5 3—35
5 3 5 5 6 3 4 3 5—39

74

2nd Round—4 5 4 3 5 4 4 4 4—37
5 3 4 5 6 4 4 4 6—41

78

The next best scores were:—

W. S. Clay, 169; R. J. Marshall, 171; T. Harborne, 172; W. J. Hawkings, 173; K. E. Newman, 175; T. G. Haywood, 176; C. Biron, 177; W. E. Leckie and J. E. Murray, 178.

S. M. POLICE ATHLETIC SPORTS

The members of the S. M. Police, the sports officials and committees, and particularly, Sgt. F. H. Treacher and Det. Sgt. J. A. Quayle, are heartily to be congratulated upon the great success which attended their 15th annual athletic sports meeting, held on the Polo Ground on Saturday afternoon. The events were carried through with commendable promptitude and were splendidly contested, and as there was a large number of spectators present, who paid an admission fee of \$1 for the benefit of the North-China Famine Relief Fund, that Fund will doubtless benefit materially.

Proceedings began promptly at one o'clock with the throwing the cricket ball competition, which was won by J. A. Quayle with a throw of 101 yd. 2½ in., and thenceforward there was not a dull moment. Of the principal events A. M. Gutierrez won the 100 Yards Shanghai Championship in the excellent time of 10½, and the 120 Yards Hurdles in 19½ sec., and was third in the 220 Yards Handicap. The 220 Yards Open Handicap was won by G. E. Marshall in 24½ sec., the 220 Yards Open Handicap by F. M. Gutierrez in 24½ sec., the 440 Yards Open Championship by S. Caccia in 57½ sec., the Long Jump by E. J. Cooke with a jump of 19 ft. 6 in., the One Mile Walk by R. L. Rose from a former champion in T. S. D. Wade, in 7 min. 37½ sec., and the One Mile Open Handicap by G. Drairdeldt in 5 min. 4 sec. C. D. Giaque, who was second in

throwing the cricket ball, won the 16-lb. shot put with 36 ft. 4 in., and C. E. Beale the Tent-pegging and Lemon-cutting after a keen contest, and C. Reneman won the Open Half-mile Championship from F. A. Remedios in 2 min. 12½ sec. In the five-a-side football competition The Recreation Club tied with St. Xavier's, each side scoring three goals, but further time was played and during the extension the Recreation Club added two goals to their score, while St. Xavier's failed to notch another point.

At the conclusion of the events, the prizes were gracefully presented by Mrs. A. Brooke-Smith, who was presented with a handsome bouquet and was very heartily cheered.

The Dempsey-Carpentier Fight

New York, Oct. 26.

The contract for the Dempsey-Carpentier fight stipulates that the meeting shall take place between February 1, and June 1, 1921 for a 10 or 15 round bout. The prize will be a record purse and a percentage of the moving-picture receipts. It is officially estimated that the fighters will divide \$500,000.

The contest will probably be held at the Madison Square Garden, but the contract does not prevent it being held in Canada, Mexico, Cuba or the West Indies.

The contract was completed after a lengthy conference between Messrs. Kearns, Deschamps, Cochran and William Brady.

New York, Oct. 28.

The official announcement of the arrangements for the Dempsey-Carpentier fight states that it will be held at Havana for a record purse of \$500,000. "Tex" Rickard, it is stated, is one of the promoters of the contest.—Reuter.

U. S. BASEBALL SCANDAL

13 Charges of Corruption

Chicago, Oct. 30.

The Federal Grand Jury, which has been investigating the charges of corruption in connexion with baseball, has returned two indictments, charging 13 persons with operating a "confidence game" conspiracy in connexion with the "fixing" of the 1919 world's championship series.

Those indicted are Eddie Cicotte, Joe Jackson, Claud Williams, Fred McMullin, George Weaver, Oscar Felsch, Charles Risberg, of the "White Sox" (Chicago) Club, Chick Gandil, Hal Chase, Abe Attell (the ex-boxer), Joseph Sullivan and Charles Brown, of New York.—Reuter.

M. C. C.'s First Game in Australia

Perth, W.A., Oct. 30.

The M.C.C. team has been released from quarantine and opened its Australian tour to-day with a one-day match against Western Australia. The match resulted in a draw. The M.C.C. declared with a score of 276 for eight wickets. Western Australia at the close of play had compiled 119 for seven wickets.—Reuter.

MEMBERS of the Peking Golf and Country Club on October 25 entertained Mr. A. H. Ferguson, manager of the Peking branch of the Chartered Bank who is being transferred to Hongkong, to a farewell dinner at the Peking Club. Twenty five members were present. Mr. A. C. Henning, Captain of the Golf Club, presided.

PAY BY CHECK

\$1 opens a Savings Account

\$100 opens a Checking Account

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

STERLING

AMERICAN GOLD

FIXED DEPOSITS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

STERLING

AMERICAN GOLD

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

OVER 5,300 ACCOUNTS

Special Articles

LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF SIR EDWARD CLARKE

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in Union Church, Tientsin, on Sunday evening October 24th. Text; I. Timothy VI. I. "But godliness with contentment is great gain."

I often wonder why some families make themselves famous enough to have their names put into Cyclo-pædias and Biographical Dictionaries and others do not. For instance, the English Clarkes and the Scottish Browns have done remarkably well. They almost make one wish one had been a Clarke or a Brown. I want to speak about one of the Clarke's to-night. He has written his autobiography, and it is so sane, so charming, so beautiful in spirit, that I feel it would be a sin and a shame, in fact, a dereliction of duty on my part, if I did not use it for purposes of edification, which is my business. The particular Clarke I am referring to is Sir Edward Clarke, the eminent King's Counsel, and once, in 1886, Solicitor-General. He was and is a strong Tory. This beautiful, sane, cheerful life has impressed itself strongly on me. And I have taken this text, because I think it an excellent description of the general spirit of the man.

FLAVOUR AND SWEETNESS.

First, we have to find out the meaning of this virtue of contentment, which, you notice, is so important, that it is needed to give flavour and sweetness to "godliness." You would think that godliness is so great that it can need no flavouring. But it does. There is a godliness which is fretful, discontented, and miserable, which fills the world with bitterness. What then is Christian contentment? It does not mean mental, moral, and social stagnation, in the usual absolute sense. It is not a kind of fatalism. It is not, that if a man is brought up ignorant or untrained, or heathen, he has to be satisfied to remain so. That would mean that Paul ought to have left the heathen in their heathenism. It does not mean that Lord Tenterden, who was brought up as a barber ought to have been satisfied to remain a barber. But it does mean, that we are to be happy in mind, to be cheerful in the present circumstances in which we are, until they mend, if they need mending. If you are a poor man you will show your godliness in the fact that you will be a man who enjoys what he has. Plenty of poor men and women are happy in a cottage; they are not always making themselves and everyone else miserable, because they are not in a villa. Contentment is peace of mind and cheerful spirit in present circum-

stances. That is the point. You may be justifiably endeavouring to improve them. But meanwhile you will be a pleasant person to live with, because you accept cheerfully your present circumstances. It does mean that you will not be everlastingly complaining and grouching, and filling the air with the howls of your complaints that things are not now, just what you consider "so-so." It does mean that you don't make a fool of your "godliness," if you have any, by complaining that the providence of God is treating such a deserving fellow so badly. Real contentment is the greatest evidence of godliness, that we are sunny and trustful to God in spirit, even when we have not got all we want. In this sense, it deserves all that a 16th century poet says of it:—

"There is a jewel, that no Indian mine
can buy,
No chemic art can counterfeit;
It makes men rich in greatest poverty,
Makes water wine, turns wooden cups
to gold,
The homely whistle to sweet music's
strain:
Seldom it comes—to few from heaven
sent,
That much is little, all is nought—
Content."

AN AGE IN A HURRY.

Now I do not think, that I am bringing a "railing accusation" against our generation, in stating, that if our "godliness" is to be judged by our contentment, then alas, it will make a pitifully poor showing. Our generation is, in fact, lamentably short of this divine grace, that "no Indian mine can buy." We all want everything "just so"—just now. All reforms are to come by "quick despatch." We have lost this heavenly grace of contentment. You will never find people of to-day singing in prison, as Paul and Barnabas did. No, you find us at the prison window, with our heads out, if we can get them out, howling our grievances to the world. We have a habit of pitying ourselves. We didn't have this that and the other, and we haven't got them, and why haven't we got them? We complain about all limitations. This of course is wicked. That is the word for it. No wonder the Gospel is discredited. It is wicked. It has pleased God not to make a perfect world, but a world, that is capable of being made perfect. Meanwhile the duty of all, who have the faintest touch of Christ's spirit in them, is to be contented when they are not satisfied. There is no godliness in being contented when you have got all you want; anybody can do that; real godliness comes in when you have not got all you want.

RES AUGUSTA DOMI.

Now, here is where Sir Edward Clarke is so grand, I will say, so gorgeous an example. His father, a cultivated but unenterprising man, was a struggling silversmith in the city of London. His mother was a rigid religious woman who had no use for theatres. Here is his description of the home in which the six children were brought up. Of course they lived over the shop. "Beside the shop, there were only four rooms, a sitting-room, two bed-rooms, and a kitchen, and it taxed my mother's skill in management to make life in such a home consistent with decency and health. In a top room, where the parents slept, a cot held the latest child. Outside on the landing a bed was placed for one of the boys. The girls and servant slept in the other bed-room. The cook slept in the kitchen. The shop-boy slept on a truckle bed before the counter, and when in 1848 the arrival of a third boy ousted me from the staircase bed, I also had a folding-bed behind the counter in the shop. This was my sleeping-place from the time I was seven until we left the house ten years later." Think of that. Till he was 17 he slept behind the counter. He says he was scared in the darkness and by the noises in the street. There was plenty for him to complain about, but he doesn't. The little sitting-room had "to be dining and drawing-room, and play-room, and it was only 16ft. by 12ft. And there were eight of them to share it, and there was a piano in it. It is a miracle that their tempers were not all ruined; the father trying to read, while the younger end was playing. What should we out here think of a room like that! We should complain that we were hardly dealt with. Then holidays! "We had a walk in Finsbury Circus!" Ye young people of Tientsin and Shanghai! "A walk in Finsbury Circus!" And as a great treat a week or two at Greenwich! No sands to dig in at Greenwich. Ye children who have three months at Peitaiho, think of that! What did they do at Greenwich? "The Park and the great clock of the Observatory gave enjoyments ever exciting, ever fresh." I can see wry faces at the thought of a holiday like that. Yet hear what Sir Edward says of his childhood in that narrow home; "I thank God for such a happy childhood so guarded and so trained. Had my parents been people of wealth and rank they could not have given me a better start in life; they could not, if they would, have given me the same fulness of parental care."

THE TWO WAYS OF LIFE.

To have read that sentence to you has made it worth my while

preaching this sermon to you. How beautiful! There is what Paul is thinking of; Christ's spirit of contentment; no wailing over want of luxuries; but deep thankfulness to father and mother, who had deprived themselves of many a necessity, that their children might have little luxuries as parents still do. Those parents stinting themselves for their children, guarding them from temptation were an inspiration to him all his long life, and made him ashamed of doing anything that would cause them shame. There would be fewer young men go wrong, if there were more of this beautiful thankfulness for such mercies as we have enjoyed, as against the wailing at our deprivations. As I read this paragraph I thought of a young man with whom I once travelled to Shanghai on a steamer. He complained bitterly of the strict bringing up he had at home; his father used to make him go to church twice a day, and to Sunday school. O, what a hardship; how badly used he had been! But when a few years after his advent to the East he disappeared from China with Tls. 20,000 of his employer's money, I could not help thinking, that a good dose of his old father's strictness would have done that young man no harm. Be thankful for what you have. Not long ago a young man in an office told me that he had had a letter from the father of another man in the same office, asking whether anything was the matter with his son, as "he had not heard from him for ten months." What a scapegrace! Sir Edward's thankfulness for his home would have saved that young man from such a sin as that. Remember that this world is not perfect. It is a sinful and crooked one. You cannot have everything "so-so" all at once. Let us be contented with what we have, whatever more we may get in the future. "Godliness with contentment is great gain." It is indeed the only godliness that is any credit to the Gospel. It makes life a sunny, happy thing and will commend it more than all our talking.

THE MODERN WAY.

Let us make three applications of it. Consider this matter in regard to the present miners' strike. This is an ungodly strike. The miners are almost the only class of men, which has received an advance in wages in excess of the advance in the cost of living; yet it is the class, which throws the whole life of the country out of gear. Surely, while the country is struggling to recover from the ruin of the war, it might have been content to wait. Then there are reformers. They are a most useful class. They keep an eye on evils in the national or city life. They pass factory acts, prohibit drink, shroff cinema films and so on. But they are often impatient, they want the world saving in a year; they write to the papers, that this and that "is a disgrace." This is wrong. Be thankful, if you only bring off half the reforms you would like passed. Do what you

can and leave it. Reformers are apt to be bad tempered and irritable. They forget that the world doesn't want to be reformed. It crucified Jesus because He wanted to reform and save it. He was opposed all through His life, yet it did not disturb His peace of soul. Finally, this happy contented spirit is a grand example of the fact that a contented sunny spirit is the finest help to successful life. It is not "divine discontent," that is the greatest help. Sir Edward Clarke accepted things as they were and made the best of them. In 1850, and thereabouts, there were but few organizations to help young men. He never complains of the fact; but he did take what chances offered. Two city clergymen started classes, and he took elocution. In 1856 the Society of Arts organized an examination with prizes. He went in and won a ten-pound prize. People complain of want of opportunities. Yet in every age great books are produced, to which these grouching people give no attention. Now listen to this excellent man; "The opening of the second half of the 19th century found us with a group of writers who about reached the age of thirty-seven, which marks the highest level of the faculties of man—Tennyson, Thackeray, Browning, Dickens, Froude, Kingsley, Ruskin. These were the writers by whose works my boyhood was trained and inspired." No grumbling at want of chances. Books are always available, and good ones in every age. What do you do with those of our time? We complain of "hard lines." He never.

THE BEST PHILOSOPHY.

When he went into politics his practice fell off. What does he say about it? Growl at the "ingratitude of political parties?" No; he says, what else could he expect? When the Bar gave him a dinner at his retirement, he said that he "thought sometimes he might have been thought worthy to wear the judicial ermine." He was once asked, and refused and was never asked again. All he says is that, "I finish as I began a private member of the Bar." No bitterness. All this comes out in his religion. One meets people, who give up Christianity for all kinds of reasons; the imperfection of the Church and so on. He was thankful to his for being as good as it was, and loyally supported it. That is better than filling the air with criticisms of people in the church, who are doing their best. He settled in a place that had no church in it. He didn't write to the papers. He built one. He wanted a revised version of the New Testament. Our's had not then been published. What he did was to make one and publish it. There's a man for you.

My time is now up; think well of this grace of contentment. It is not one of the "minor virtues." Not at all. Paul implies that without it godliness itself is vain, is a mere delusion, for he says, "Godli-

"WHO'S WHO IN CHINA"

We are in receipt of a copy of the second edition of "Who's Who in China," edited by Messrs. M. C. Powell and H. K. Tong, and published by "Millard's Review." It is a very handy book of reference, consisting of 314 pages of pictures and biographies of more than 150 of China's political, financial, business and professional leaders, the material having been reproduced from the issues of "Millard's Review" of the past three years, and necessary additions made to bring it as nearly as possible up to date. As is stated in the preface, it is necessary now for everyone to know of the men who are making China, and this applies equally to the people of China and the citizens and subjects of foreign countries having an interest in the future development of this country. The fact that there have been at least four changes of Cabinet since January, 1918, shows how difficult it is to keep in touch with politics in China, and emphasizes the necessity for close study in order to keep abreast of the times. That the present volume is well up to date is evident from the fact that reference is made in several biographies to political changes and appointments that have been made recently, some in August of this year.

This edition contains nearly four times as many biographies as the first edition, and Chinese characters have been added for the names of practically all the persons whose pictures and biographies appear. The selling price is \$2 for cardboard bound copies and \$2.50 for those in imitation leather binding.

DELEGATES appointed by the Tokio Agricultural and Commercial Department are shortly expected in Peking in order to investigate foreign trade conditions.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister for China at Washington, D.C., who has recently been appointed as Minister to Great Britain, has started for Geneva to join the Chinese delegation there for the first meeting of the League of Nations. In his farewell statement he said that he cannot but cherish the belief that the traditional understanding between China and the United States will be continued. "We are struggling," he says, "to hold ourselves united against those who would undermine us and estrange us from our friends. We are not adepts in the use of propaganda, but on the contrary we are the greatest victims of this subtle agency which exaggerates and distorts such facts as would lead the world to believe that chaos and confusion are existing under the Chinese Government."

ness with contentment is great gain." Without it godliness is a loss and a burden.

THE MEIJI SHRINE

Old and New Japan

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUTE TO A GREAT MONARCH

The ritual services and picturesque ceremonies which began at Tokio on Monday in connexion with the inauguration of the Meiji shrine are of more than passing interest, marking as they do the completion of a significant national work. The great shrine will stand as a link between the old and the new Japan.

THE GREAT EMPEROR.

Fifty years ago, a popular movement restored to power the late Emperor, to whose honour and memory the shrine is dedicated, and under the new régime the country was finally opened to foreign intercourse and encouragement given to the acquisition of western learning. From then until the time of his death in 1912, the Emperor of Meiji, Mutsuhito, established himself in the heart and imagination of the people by virtue of uncommon personal and intellectual qualities, and the great tradition of loyalty to the throne was revived and strengthened. In the year following the Emperor's death, the people decided to build a shrine to his memory, and an Imperial rescript was issued appointing a commission of officials and public men to carry out the proposal. A site in the Imperial grounds at Yoyogi was selected, an area of 200,000 tsubo (about 100 acres) set apart, and the work of building the shrine begun under the direction of the Home Office. This was done at a cost of ¥5,000,000, and formal inauguration of the building took place on March 25, 1916.

A HISTORIC GARDEN.

The next step was the organization of a people's society for the purpose of creating a garden which should be a suitable setting for the shrine, and to this end contributions amounting to over ¥6,730,000 were made, and the garden now has features of great historic and national interest. It contains the building in which the funeral rites of the late Emperor were observed, an art gallery in which many incidents of his reign are represented pictorially, and the hall in which the Constitution of Japan was drafted. The gardens themselves contain over 100,000 trees and shrubs contributed from 60 Provinces, and it is particularly interesting to note that young men from various parts of the country gave their services voluntarily in the artistic and manual labour of designing and creating the garden. In this way, the adherence of the people to the Imperial House was most appropriately manifested.

The finished work is a worthy tribute to the artistic taste of the workers. It represents finely the art of the period and, we are not surprised to hear, is regarded with

great pride. The style adopted is simple to the point of severity, and the whole work gives an impressive appearance. Prince Ichijo has been appointed chief warden of the shrine, where in future years the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, November 3, will be celebrated with the ritual in observance at to-day's ceremony.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR NOVEMBER

By Sirius.

- 3 Last quarter (moon) ☾, 3.21 p.m.
- 6 Jupiter in conjunction with the moon, 5 a.m. Jupiter 5°5' N. Saturn in conjunction with the moon, 8 p.m. Saturn 5°9' N.
- 8 Occultation of *Spica Virginis*, 11.37 p.m.
- 10 New moon ☉, 11.51 a.m.
- 11 Venus in aphelion, 8 a.m.
- Mercury in conjunction with the moon, 9 p.m. Mercury 3°3' S. Partial eclipse of the sun, invisible in China. Visible in the Eastern parts of the United States, Canada, the North Atlantic ocean, and Western Europe.
- 13-15 Meteoric showers in the Leonids.
- 14 Venus in conjunction with the moon, 1 a.m. Venus 5°6' S.
- 15 Moon in apogee, 10 p.m. About 252,000 miles distant from the earth.
- 16 Mars in conjunction with the moon, 8 a.m. Mars 6°7' S. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the sun.
- 19 First quarter (moon) ☽, 3.59 a.m.
- 20 Venus attains its maximum southern declination.
- 22 Sun enters Sagittarius, 10.16 p.m.
- 26 Full Moon ☾, 9.28 a.m.

MARS IN PEREHELION—MIDNIGHT.

- 27 Moon in perigee, 10 p.m. About 223,900 miles away from our earth.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	Day	Hour	
Last quarter ☾	3	3.21 p.m.	
New moon ☉	10	11.51 p.m.	Peking time.
First quarter ☽	19	3.59 a.m.	
Full moon ☾	26	9.28 a.m.	
Moon in apogee	15	10 p.m.	About 252,000 miles distant from the earth.
perigee	27	10 p.m.	About 223,900 miles away from the earth.

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS.

MERCURY.—A morning star after inferior conjunction on the 16th, rising at the end of the month about 1½ hours before the sun. In conjunction with the moon on the 11th.

VENUS.—An early evening star moving through Ophiucus into Sagittarius. Visible in the South-west a short time after sunset; setting in the early part of the month about 7 p.m., and at the end half an hour later.

In aphelion on the 11th; in conjunction with the moon on the 14th; attains its greatest southern declination on the 20th.

Sets on the 1st at 6.59 p.m.; on the 16th at 7.9 p.m.
30th at 7.31 p.m.

MARS.—An evening star, crossing Sagittarius and moving into Capricornus. Visible in the South-west, and setting about 9 p.m.

In conjunction with the moon on the 16th; in perihelion on the 26th.

Sets on the 1st at 9.2 p.m.
16th at 8.56 p.m.
30th at 8.53 p.m.

JUPITER.—An early morning star in Leo, rising in the first half of the month about 2 a.m., and in the

latter, half an hour after midnight. In conjunction with the moon on the 6th.

Rises on the 1st at 7.59 a.m.
16th at 1.11 a.m.
30th at 0.24 a.m.

SATURN.—An early morning star, moving from Leo into Virgo, and hastening its rising towards the end of the month. In conjunction with the moon on the 6th.

Rises on the 1st at 2.37 a.m.
16th at 1.44 a.m.
30th at 0.53 a.m.

VENUS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE MOON.

Venus, which is visible in the South-west a short time after sunset, will be in conjunction with the moon on the 14th. The nearest approach takes place at 1 a.m., but the phenomenon may be well observed about 6 p.m., when both the planet and the moon are visible in the South-western skies.

Jupiter and Saturn splendidly visible in the early mornings of this month.

Jupiter and Saturn rise during this month in the early morning, Jupiter about 2 a.m., and Saturn an hour later. Both hasten their rising towards the end of the month, and may be observed in the North-eastern skies from 1 a.m., till sunrise.

Jupiter has a diameter 11 times that of our earth, and advances on its orbit at the rate of 500 miles a minute. The planet is attended by 4 large moons and 5 small ones, the latter being discovered respectively in 1892, 1904, 1905, 1908 and 1914 by the Lick and Greenwich observatories. The Lick telescope is 36 inches in diameter.

Saturn is not so large as Jupiter, and though it advances on its orbit at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, it takes about 30 years to make a full revolution round the sun. Three rings surround the planet, and afford a magnificent spectacle for telescopic observation. On November 7, the ring-plane will pass through the earth's centre, or in other words the illuminated side of the rings will be turned towards the earth, and hence may be well observed on that date. Saturn has 10 satellites situated outside the rings. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, and revolves around the parent planet in 16 days.

METEORIC SHOWERS IN THE LEONIDS.

According to Greenwich, meteoric showers may be expected in November from a point radiating within the "sickle of Leo." The maximum occurs about the 15th. Some hold that these meteors are the remnants of a comet, and form a ring, through which the earth passes in its annual revolution round the sun. No harm can be done to our planet by these "heavenly visitors," as they are generally vaporized in the upper regions of the air, and then arrest our gaze in a luminous trail, commonly known as a "shooting star."

FORECASTS OF THE CHINESE CALENDAR.

The Chinese calendar announces the arrival of winter for the 28th of the 9th moon, corresponding to our November 8. It also warns us with grandmotherly care, that slight snow may be expected on the 13th of the 10th month, or November 22. The clerk of the weather may possibly disagree with these old-time views.

AMONG the passengers who departed by the Lloyd Triestino str. Africa were two government and six private students bound for Germany. These are the first Chinese students to leave Shanghai for Germany since the war.

CHIN WOO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

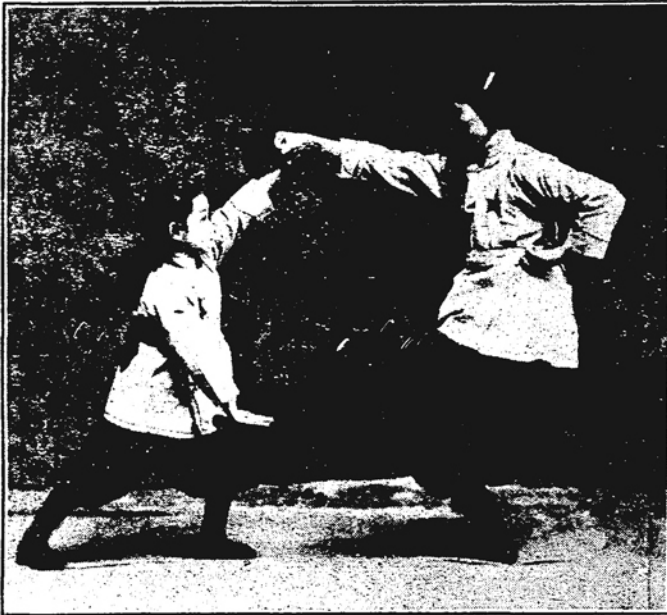
Anniversary Celebrations—Handsome Park in Baikal Road—Chinese Girls as Athletes

The Chin Woo Athletic Association celebrated their tenth anniversary at the Association's headquarters on Baikal Road on Saturday afternoon. Unfortunately owing to the rain on Sunday morning the second day's meeting had to be postponed. The Chin Woo Recreation Park, made possible by the handsome donation of \$30,000 by an anonymous well-wisher of the Association, was formally opened up to the public for the occasion. About 15,000 people were in attendance.

Everything was tastefully decorated with bunting, etc. Boy Scouts and Chin Woo volunteers were on duty at the gate, and were later to be seen everywhere. There was a

bamboo shed membership applications were received. A special anniversary membership, limited to 100, was open. The Chin Woo village, where there were refreshments, Chinese and foreign foods, etc., for sale completed the attractions.

About 400 members, representing the Association and the various schools to which the Association sends voluntary instructors, took part in the exhibitions. Young girls from six years of age to old men of 65 gave exhibitions of their prowess. It was especially interesting to see the girls alongside the boys, giving physical exhibitions. It went to show the spectators that China of 20 years ago was wrong



A little girl, aged seven years, who graduated in the first grade of Chinese boxing. The elder girl is giving a left uppercut and a kick. With her right hand the elder girl attempts to "punch" the smaller one who is warding off the blow and the kick.

bamboo reception room to the right and further along were two tennis courts on which was erected a huge bamboo platform where some 3,000 visitors were sitting. To the left were the club-rooms. In these rooms were trophies won by the Association and massive cups and shields presented by various friends of the Association. There were also scrolls, photos, pictures and writings, the work of the members. Next to this was the out-door gymnasium. Here there were for sale Chinese foods, etc. The beautiful residence of Mr. Chen Kung-che, which this gentleman has now given to the Association as its national headquarters, was to the west. On the park at the south was another platform where the crowd was even larger than the other. There was a maze where numerous children (and grown ups also) tried to find their way to the point of "success" and in another

when the women-folk were compelled to remain indoors, for fear of "shame."

There were, on the programme, calisthenics, dancing, and foreign drill, as well as Chinese boxing on which stress is laid by the Association. There was music, military drill and review, plays, orchestral performances, jokes and dialogues, and side-shows.

FEMINE WHIRLWINDS.

The Chinese *kungfu*, or boxing, was perhaps the most interesting feature of the day. Girls and boys would appear on the platform, to show sparring and fencing, attacking and defending, punching and kicking. With hands, feet, knives, swords, staves, chains, clubs, and what-not one attacked, while the other stood on the defence, with all the fury of an actual battle. All of them knew how to use their feet—and use them



Quarter staff play. Striking at opponent's heart with end of staff. Note how the right knee is bent, and how the fighter adds strength to the blow by thrusting from left foot.

well. Foreign dancers would be surprised to see, and would learn much after seeing, these girls kick their dainty little feet over their heads. They did somersaults on the floor and in the air quite as well as any of the male members. "Turning the wind," jumping, and "double kicking" were done with much grace and neatness. And so the programme went on.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

The Chin Woo Athletic Association has a membership now of nearly 3,000 with ages ranging from four years to 70. About one-third of the present membership is comprised of schoolgirls and women. It has branches in practically every large city in China and its work is now extending to Singapore and other places in the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, as well as Java, etc. Ten years ago the Association was founded and was severely criticized as a breeding place of "boxers." Those interested, however, refused to be discouraged, knowing the need of physical culture for the citizens of China and the value of *kungfu* as gymnastics. From a membership of eight to its present membership, and from a little bamboo hut to its present com-



Guarding with the left and preparing for a right uppercut.

modious quarters with foreign buildings and modern conveniences, the Association has grown beyond the expectation of its founders. In Shanghai alone, there are not less than three branches with a total membership of 1,000. What is most important of all is that the Association provides voluntary teachers and physical directors to

Its orchestra claims to be the only one among Chinese in Shanghai, while its brass band may be favourably compared with others in Shanghai. Besides these, there are classes in English and Chinese for members who desire to develop on the intellectual side.

Everything is being done to make the Association the best of its kind

WHY PEASANTS REVOLT AGAINST THE SOVIET

The following interesting notes on peasant opposition to the Soviet are translated from the "Russian Echo," to which paper they were given by a contributor recently back from Vladivostok.

A prominent cooperator, recently returned from Soviet Siberia and reports us the following:

Popular dissatisfaction with the Soviet power began in February, when the Soviet made the first distribution of bread. In March the regulations of Soviet Siberia were published and the discontent grew. The population was to receive a daily ration of bread. The owners of cows had to deliver an enormous amount of milk to the factories, and were to keep for themselves only two cows. In the regions where there were no factories, they were to deliver butter instead of milk. Apart from this the peasants had to thresh their corn and deliver it to the government mills. This alone was the cause of great excitement amidst the people. The bread ration, 25 pounds per person, served but to increase it. Till the month of May the trading of victuals under the government regulations went smoothly. The price of a pound of butter was 350 Romanoff roubles and 900 in Soviet roubles. The Soviet tried by means of government co-operators to draw all raw materials such as furs, wool and leather from the peasants. This of course led to a partisan war against the Soviet in the Altai region.

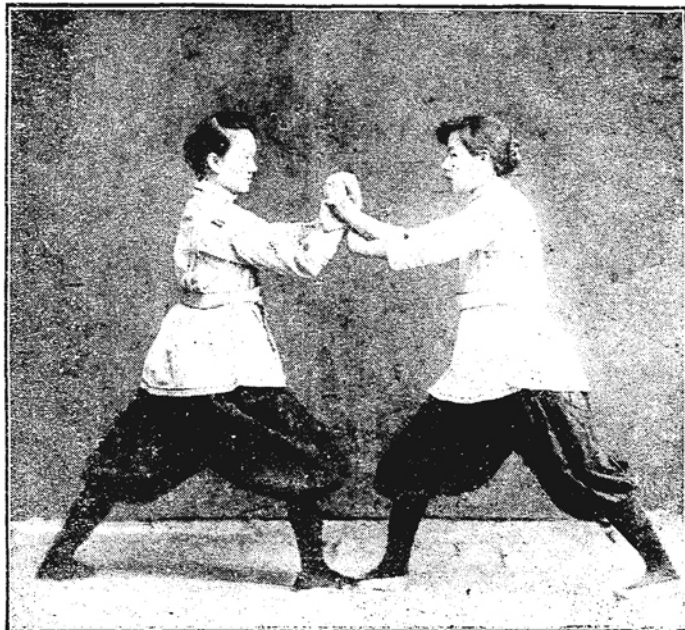
Everything that was taken by the Soviet during the conquest of Siberia, from the towns and the Koltchak government, was sent to Russia. The villages have not received anything from the Soviet. On the contrary, they have lost a considerable lot.

CORNFIELDS CUT DOWN.

Since the beginning, the population have protested against Soviet measures and have tried not to obey them, that is to say they refused to deliver milk, or to thresh corn and reduced their cornfields, so as not to be able to furnish corn to the Soviet.

In these conditions the Bolsheviks in Siberia will not be able to send a great amount of victuals to Russia, except the several millions of pounds which they contrived to convey during the first three months. This is not likely to continue, since the resistance of the population has transformed itself into an armed opposition. Nevertheless the population has even now an enormous provision of corn and this might be the reason of the scarcity of cornfields.

The Tokio Home Office has a plan in contemplation to erect theatres and cinema houses at Government expense in the principal cities throughout Japan, so that the public may enjoy plays and pictures at moderate charges.



Chinese Wrestling.

the various educational institutions in Shanghai and adjacent places. While the schools now demand the Chin Woo system of *kungfu*, the Association provides other forms of recreation. Football, tennis, basketball, volleyball, and field and track sports are not forgotten. The Camera Club has an invention by one of its members now being patented in England and America.

in China, and it is hoped that within five years, everything that is required will have been gained.

The founders, the directors and the instructors deserve very great praise, not to mention the participants, for their excellent showing. The Association certainly deserves all the support which it is receiving and the directors hope that yet more will be forthcoming.



"Tiger-head hook." Left hand stopping a blow at the head. Right hand chopping down with the hook.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM IN CHINA

Mr. Tuxford's Address at the Engineering Society

The opening meeting of the 1920-21 session of the Engineering Society of China took place on Tuesday evening in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms. Mr. A. P. Wood took the chair, and after transacting the usual routine business, called upon Mr. I. Tuxford to assume the office of acting President in the temporary absence of Mr. H. H. Arnold, the President elect.

Mr. Tuxford said that the question of Labour nowadays was getting more and more serious and was a question open to a great deal of discussion and he thought that by ventilating the question and obtaining the views of those who had experience of different classes of Labour it might be possible to avoid in China in the future the friction which is continually occurring between employers and Labour in Europe and America.

He thought it should not be difficult at the present time in China to arrive at a conclusion of what is fair pay for good work.

PROFIT-SHARING.

There was a question in this connexion which he believed, if properly discussed and ventilated and taken in hand in time, would tend to put an end to industrial disputes in China and that was by giving the workmen an interest in their work either in the way of a bonus, profit-sharing or by superannuation funds.

Many firms gave their employees a bonus of so much per cent. on the year's working; that was all very well but it did not keep their labour satisfied.

Give them a bonus by all means but hold part of it back and put it in a fund to the credit of each employee, then he has something to look forward to, to help him in his old age.

If a certain amount is kept back and the employee knows that the harder he works the more there will be to come to him either as a bonus or in the way of profit-sharing, the less likelihood there will be of any strikes.

It was only in the last few years that strikes amongst Chinese labour had been heard of and there appeared to be possibilities of many industrial strikes in the future unless the question was tackled in a fair and square manner so that both the employer and employee got a fair deal.

THE AGITATOR'S CHANCE.

By doing this the ground could be cut away from under the feet of the professional agitator.

The professional agitator got his own way in England long before the war simply because the workmen were not fairly paid. Permanent way labourers in England before the war received anything

from 18 shillings to 25 shillings a week and were expected to house, feed and clothe a family on it. In China until recently \$6 or \$8 per mensem was considered a good wage for a coolie and his family, but even a coolie could only live in the greatest discomfort and squalour on pay of this kind. Discontented and badly-housed and poorly fed labour was of no use to any employer and it was only by giving them a decent standard of living that good reliable labour could be kept, and kept contented with an interest in the work they were paid to do. Under these conditions the labourer saw that the particular organization for which he was working must prosper if he was going to keep a good job, and he would put his back into it and help to make that organization a paying concern.

This labour question would assuredly come, indeed had come in China, just the same as in any other part of the world, and unless employers worked out means of making labour satisfied by giving them decent pay for decent work, knowing that their old age was provided for partly with what they could save out of a fair wage and partly by a system of bonuses or superannuation funds—unless this was done, paid agitators would have their day here the same as they had in other countries.

KEEP HIM CONTENTED.

The Chinese labourer or artisan was a fairly contented person and the thing for employers to do is to keep him so, and the best way to do so is to devise some means whereby this could be done. Every strike meant more pay to the labourer, and less result to the employer: forestall this and labour troubles would not worry them in China.

What was needed was not organized labour by labour leaders and agitators but organized labour by employers. By this he meant that if the employers had some profit-sharing or pension scheme it naturally followed that in order to uphold this scheme their labour would be content to be organized by them so as to protect themselves against any loss of profits. Then there were the different scales of labour which might be put into three classes, viz.—skilled, unskilled and common or coolie labour.

NEEDS OF SKILLED LABOUR.

It appeared to him that the skilled class of labour was the class to be legislated for at the moment. When a satisfactory scheme for this class was evolved then the scheme could be extended to the requirements of other classes of labour. Of course there were several factors to be considered when attempting to put satisfactory schemes into force, the main ones being as follows:—

- (1) Workmen's Guilds.
 - (2) The method of obtaining labour and paying for it through a Chinese Foreman.
 - (3) Nationality of employers.
- (1) Regarding the guilds, he was of the opinion that the guilds would be just as pleased to see

labour organized as would the employers. With proper organization the guilds could keep in touch with the employers, advising them from time to time as to the cost of living, because the cost of living had a direct bearing on the cost of labour.

- (2) The method of obtaining labour and paying for it through a Chinese foreman had been in existence for years and it was difficult to see how else they were going to obtain it. The only thing to do was, having once obtained your men, to see that their wages were paid direct to them and not to the foreman.

- (3) In a place like Shanghai where there were large employers of labour of different nationalities each nationality had probably a different point of view, but these different nationalities must not forget that they were all dealing with the same class of labour, i.e., Chinese labour, and therefore, owing to these differences, of nationality China opened up a much more difficult field for negotiation than either Europe or America.

It therefore behoved those firms who employed a large amount of labour to give their views on the subject and make an attempt to work together and see that their employees were properly looked after, thereby ensuring to themselves a sufficient quantity of satisfied labour.

A KICK COMING.

There was coolie labour of all kinds, take the ordinary Shanghai coolies, for instance, hauling carts and doing similar work. Did they have a decent life? No, they did not and eventually they were going to kick and every year the kick was going to be bigger and employers would be mulcted out of larger and larger increases. Treat them properly, if possible, include housing arrangements in the scheme, it should not be impossible to persuade landlords to build decent workmen's houses and let the employers rent them for their labour, treating the rent as part of their wages, and they would avoid, if a proper comprehensive scheme could be worked out, what had happened in Europe and America.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

It was no use trying to hide facts and saying "Wait until strikes do commence and then think of something," that was a wrong point of view. Prevention was better than cure and every strike in the world had each time added a little more to the pay of the strikers, and so it went on, a little more pay each time ultimately added up to a large sum, and it was better to spend a certain amount on organizing proper schemes to keep comfortably in good houses, a good class of labour that they could rely on than to have a shifting class of labour going from one job to another simply because they were in a dissatisfied and discontented frame of mind.

"WILSON"

A Study in Efficiency

The naming of a servant "Wilson" might give rise to an impression of a superior person, with mutton-chop whiskers, a disdainfully aristocratic appearance and a penchant for the master's left-off clothing. But impressions are often wrong and they would be in this case. "Wilson" is a Chinese, a Shantung man, a man of the world. As a soldier of fortune he joined the Weihaiwei Regiment many years ago, after which he acted as an orderly to a foreigner who took coolies to South Africa. He came back to China at the heels of his employer and served him faithfully until about three years ago. Then "Wilson" was sacked. Not because he had fallen from grace, but because 17 years of unvarying efficiency must tell on the constitution of the strongest foreigner, and "Wilson" for 17 years had been 101 per cent. efficient. Did the master decide to ring the bell, "Wilson" would appear before it was done; was a cigarette wanted, one was always in the box: no opportunity of raging at temporary slackness was ever afforded and eventually "Wilson" became the victim of a volcano which by his own sheer consistent efficiency he had suppressed for so many years.

TOO MUCH VIRTUE.

We first met him out shooting as his master's guests. He roused us betimes in the morning at a military hour and with martial brusqueness, he hired a drove of wooden-saddled donkeys on which he took our tortured bodies for the longest journey we have ever travelled; he engaged our beaters, carried our game, saw that we were fed, and brought us home in the dark along narrow paths between moist rice-fields. It was that night he was named "Wilson." Getting us home, and, fortunately, stopping short at washing our faces, he established us round the dinner table and disappeared. Later he returned with our guns to show us how well he had cleaned them. He had: there was not a speck to be found in any barrel. Had there been, the evening might have been a little brighter, for the owners of many a saddle sore would have given hard dollars to have found an opportunity of cursing "Wilson." But no; half-a-dozen foreigners were defeated by sheer efficiency.

THE WILD DUCK.

It was as a shot that "Wilson" failed: but as recounter of prowess he had it over the best of us. His ideas of pheasant shooting were rudimentary in the extreme, for his method was to wriggle on his stomach towards his bird, who always saw him coming. Once he was entrusted with a Browning rifle and three nickel-covered bullets. He went away into the blue distance. Three shots were heard and "Wilson" was seen no more until dinner.

"Did you get anything with those three cartridges?" his employer asked.

"Yes" was the reply, "a wild duck."

"Where is it?"

"Why, the bullet smashed it to pieces and it was not worth bringing home."

"Wilson" was no shot and a worse liar.

As we have already said "Wilson" was "fired," "sacked" and otherwise banished from the service of the master he had oppressed for 17 years.

AS A DETECTIVE.

Journeying from some benighted hole in the interior he came to Shanghai in search of a job, and came to us. He wanted to join a shooting man, but it was then summer. In default of that, the hunting instinct being strong, he thought he would like to be a detective—not one of your uniformed men, but a plain clothes gentleman. Indeed he became one for a Chinese concern, but with his 101 per cent. efficiency he overdid it and was sacked.

Turning his back on inhospitable Shanghai he returned to his native land until famine drove him south again.

One morning the writer met a one-toothed smile at the garden gate. It was "Wilson." He opened the gate, stood smartly to attention and gave a salute singularly his own—no military text book ever taught it to him.

It was here that we suspect "Wilson's" efficiency rose to 102 per cent. for he had introduced a knowledge of human nature which was worth the extra point. The glow of satisfaction that rises within the breast of the civilian recipient of a salute is something to be reckoned with. It is not the impersonal salute of a uniform but a very direct and personal compliment.

THE DOG'S FRIEND.

"Wilson" was in search of a job. He thought that if he could become a watchman to watch something he could be happy. The only danger would be that he would wear it out, watching it.

Well, he became imperceptibly attached to the household—watching the lawn grow. But he soon stopped that. Whenever time hung on his hands he would proceed to sweep the verdant pride of our trying summer. He wore it out. Bald patches appeared beneath his broom and spread from day to day. The artistic disarray of shrubs was transformed to military orderliness. If the dog walked on the lawn his paws were wiped before he dared enter the house. To cap it all, the other day while the canine friend was consuming his tiffin "Wilson" stood aside the embodiment of Duty-to-be-performed. And it was. The dog's mouth was carefully wiped off with a cloth when he had finished.

THE BUDDING CHAUFFEUR.

Quite recently "Wilson" took the car under his jurisdiction. At first he only watched it until it positively wilted from self-consciousness. Now he washes it every morning. By-and-bye he will add ability to drive to his general versatility; even now when the master puts it away in the garage he does so to the accompaniment of brusque commands from "Wilson," who supervises even that. And of late he has taken to sleeping in the garage, just to keep an eye on the car!

The point of it all is that "Wilson" is efficient. He came to Shanghai for a job. There was none, so he made one. And he will keep it as long as he lives. He will never "slip-up" to give an opportunity for the master to discharge him and if lack of money be pleaded as a reason, he will advance the cash with which to pay his wages.

Meanwhile, the lawn, the dog, the car, master and missis are suffering from continual over doses of efficiency.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

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The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHOEA, and is
the only Specific in

CHOLERA and
DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests

FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

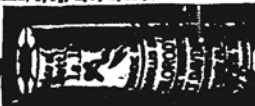
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Prices in England, 1/11, 2/9, 4/6. **J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.**



COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, Nov. 5.
Sovereigns, Bank's buying rate
@ 5/4=Tls. 3.75 @ 72.75=\$5.15
Gold Dollars, Bank's buying rate
@ 91½=Tls. 1.09 @ 72.75=\$1.50
Mex. Dollars, market rate 72.475
Native Interest 14
Copper Cash 193,200

Bar Silver 54½
Bank rate of discount 7%
Proportion reserve to liabilities 10%
Paris on London Frs. 15
New York on London G.\$3.43

OPENING AND CLOSING BANK RATES.

ON LONDON— 1 Tael
Tel. transfer 5/4
Demand 5/4½
Credit 4 m/s. 5/8
Credit 6 m/s. 5/8½
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s. 5/8½
ON NEW YORK—
Tel. transfer 91½
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s. 99½
ON PARIS—
Demand 1488
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s. 1565
ON INDIA—
Demand 312½
ON HONGKONG—
Demand 74
ON YOKOHAMA—
Demand 54½
ON BATAVIA—
Demand 305
ON SINGAPORE—
Demand 43½

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR NOVEMBER.

Hk. Tl. 3.46 @ 5/2½ £1
" 1 @ 1413 Francs 15.74
" 1 @ 0.89½ Gold \$1
" 1 @ 56½ Yen 1.97
" 1 @ 318½ Rupees 3.54
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
Roubles no quotation.

Week's Exchange Notes

Nov. 6.
At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai comprised Tls. 34,891,000 and \$26,400,000, including Tls. 311,000 in American dollars and silver bars. These figures include Tls. 5,680,000 and \$12,950,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver. There were no arrivals during the week.

Shipments were:—

179 bars to Osaka
169 " " Hangchow
95 " " Hongkong

443 bars

Dollars. Arrivals were:—

\$880,000 from Hangchow
200,000 " Hankow
220,000 " Nanking

\$1,300,000

Shipments were:—

\$300,000 to Changchun
210,000 " Tungchow
200,000 " Amoy and Swatow

\$710,000

Sycee. Shipments were:—
Tls. 480,000 to Nanking
140,000 " Hangchow

Tls. 620,000

SILVER.

London wire of Thursday evening gives the price as 54½ for spot and forward delivery, an advance on the week of 2½d. ready and 2½d. forward. The latest information to hand direct from London as to market conditions was dated 30th ultimo, advising that China had bought small amounts. Reuters advice received on Friday morning advises the previous day's market as firm, small buyers but no sellers. Through the same source the New York market is advised as steady. The London/New York cross rate is advised as 341½.

EXCHANGE.

Business continues dull, with very little merchants' export paper offering and the majority of operations reported during the week appear to consist of inter-bank business. Rates have been steady, with a firm tendency throughout the week, the market closing firm on Friday afternoon at T.T. 5/4d., with good sellers at T.T. 5/4½; 4 m/s. bills are quoted 5/8d., with very little business offering.

The Position of Gold

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s report on the gold position for September 16 states:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £121,557,845, a small increase of £2,635 as compared with last week's holding.

The str. Saxon, which was to have brought over a consignment of gold, has met with a mishap at Capetown. As a consequence no gold was obtainable in the market this week and it is not anticipated that any supplies of South African gold will be available before the 24th instant.

It is reported from New York that \$230,000 and \$50,000 in gold have been shipped from that city to South America and Cuba respectively. On the other hand \$11,500,000 in gold is reported as having been received from London.

The Transvaal gold output for August, 1920, amounted to 702,083 fine ounces, as compared with about 736,099 fine ounces in July, 1920, and 706,669 fine ounces in August, 1919.

Silver During September

In their report on September 16 Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

This week has seen a reaction in the downward movement of the quotations.

The weakness of the American exchange brought China into this market as a buyer, and inquiry from this quarter has been in evidence throughout the week. Indian operators also have been active in covering bear sales.

In a narrow market, these factors were bound to have an effect,

which was evidenced by a continuous rise in the quotations, perhaps a little out of proportion to the actual volume of business. Today, however, owing to a recovery in the American exchange and China consequently holding off, there occurred a relapse of ½d. in both quotations.

British Treasury Bonds

London, Oct. 28.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer) stated that the subscriptions to the first issue of Treasury bonds were disappointing in respect of the large investor, but, seeing that the subscriptions from smaller investors were unexpectedly large and steady, he had decided to make the second issue of Treasury Bonds on November 1, under the same conditions as the first. In order to induce holders of £25,000,000 in Exchequer Bonds which mature at the end of 1920 to reinvest, they would, he added, be permitted to use the expired bonds, ex dividend, for cash subscriptions to the new bonds.—Reuter.

Cotton Shares

The activity which displayed itself on the Stock Exchange last week—in the cotton share department—was fully maintained during the early part of this week and the prevailing sentiment is one of confidence. The factors making for this better feeling are comprised in the sharp recovery of yarn in Japan and the booking of good orders by the local mills during the past fortnight. As a consequence a considerable amount of new money is said to have been introduced into the market, and shares are generally strong.

It is reported that business to the extent of half a million taels was actually done on Sunday, while as showing the extent of present transactions another report credits one holder with having disposed of shares valued at about a million taels during the past few days. Some of the present strength seems undoubtedly to be due to renewed interest on the part of the genuine investors. A number of those doubtless took advantage of the high prices which could be obtained a few months back and realized a handsome profit, and by re-purchasing at present figures they are assisting the market.

U. S. Business Recovery

Washington, Nov. 1.

The Federal Reserve Board's monthly review of business conditions declares that the recovery from war and post-war conditions is "proceeding apace." It states that, although readjustment has been marked by uncertainty and some suspension, activity will come. The situation as a whole shows much inherent strength and

ability to attain a position of relative stability through orderly transactions. Price revisions in the textile lines and other branches of the wearing apparel industry, as well as in numerous staple commodities, are the outstanding elements of the situation during the past month.—Reuter.

Shanghai Market Report

Nov. 6.

PIECE GOODS.

The better tone which the market has exhibited during the past two weeks has been fully maintained, and in addition there seems to be a healthy effort to move the stocks in Shanghai. Clearances are taking place, and a certain amount of selling both by importers and dealers is reported. Newchwang, Chefoo, Ningpo and the Yangtze Ports, with the exception of Hankow, have all been in the market. Hankow is weak for the present, but the news of a failure there involving two and a half lakhs is doubtless responsible for the poor demand from that quarter. In the meantime Szechuan also shows little activity, but it must be remembered that heavy purchases were made by that province recently and time must be given to digest them.

The better financial position in Japan is being reflected in firmer prices for Japanese cargo which has been placed on the local market. Greys, which had reached a very low figure, are 6 mace up, and accordingly British Greys have shown an improvement this week. Prices at the auctions have shown further increases. A recovery seems to be in progress, but it is pointed out that the restriction of credit is hampering this movement. Money is plentiful enough in the country, but on account of the unsettled state of politics and nervousness over the business situation it is not being allowed to circulate freely. The restoration of confidence in the country generally would effect a distinct improvement in the financial situation, with beneficial results so far as the import trade is concerned. In the meantime, of course, there is no talk of new business.

For some time past the outside guilds, as against the recognized Piece Goods Guild, have been endeavouring to make out the situation as bad as it possibly can be, and have initiated talk of a wholesale closing of doors and of a boycott. As we have already pointed out this does not represent the real opinion in piece goods circles, but has been started in the hope of forcing importing firms to come generously or rather prodigally to their assistance. To strengthen this movement it is now reported that letters have been sent to dealers in the interior stating that a number of well-known Chinese piece goods men in Shanghai have become bankrupt. One such letter which has found its way back to Shanghai gives the names of several firms which it reports as having failed, and in no case is there the

slightest foundation for the statement. Accordingly at a time like the present when such tactics are being pursued it is well to discount rumours of bankruptcies unless thoroughly well authenticated.

COTTON.

A small demand for cotton on the part of the mills has been in evidence during the week, and the market has been steady. Prices on the whole show a slight upward tendency, partly due to covering on the part of shorts. Quotations:—

Tungchow	Tls. 26½
Shanghai	„ 23/23½
Nanzu	„ 23
Taichong	„ 24

Local yarn remains steady at the recent advance, only slight fluctuations having taken place during the week. Clearances are very good. The mills are sold well forward, and are now awaiting the market digesting its purchases.

Little local business is taking place in Japanese yarn, and some that was previously bought has been re-sold. Sampin in Osaka went as high as Y.354 for April on Wednesday, but the last two days has seen a decline.

Little or no business is taking place in Indian yarn. The market both in Hongkong and Bombay is reported very strong, and the disparity in price between Bombay and Shanghai precludes any considerable transactions.

SILK.

The silk market here remains unchanged, nor does business show any improvement in Europe or America.

SEED.

A few small transactions have been recorded locally in sesamum seed at unchanged prices. The European market, which at the beginning of the week showed some improvement, has become absolutely lifeless again.

HIDES.

No improvement in the situation is apparent, and business is at a standstill.

Hankow Trade

The British Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, in their report on trade for the week ending October 27, state:—

Finance and Money Market—The week under review was quiet with no bills offering and little or no demand for T.T. Tals. T.T. on Shanghai hardened to 97½, Chinese market, while foreign banks sold at 97½ and 97½. Dollars fell to 69.65—69.85 Chinese market, owing to no business doing and stock of dollars increasing. Interest 11 per cent. after being 5 per cent. Changsha exchange nominal.

Exports—Conditions ruling both in Europe and America are such that we do not anticipate a recovery of the market for some little time. The coal strike in England and coming elections in America

are each having their effect on business.

Imports—There is very little change to report. If anything the market was inclined slightly towards the optimistic side, but the unfortunate big failure of a well known and long established piece goods hong will tend to make credit facilities more difficult and add another obstacle to trading.

Cotton Mills on Short Time

Christiania, Nov. 1.

Norwegian cotton mills have decided to work only four days in the week in order to reduce the production of cotton by 30 per cent.—Reuter.

Financing Cuba's Sugar

New York, Oct. 30.

The recent reports of American financial assistance to Cuba have now crystallized into the statement that a group of banks, headed by Messrs. Morgan, have arranged for a loan of from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 for the Cuban Government with the sole purpose of financing the sugar crop. The approval of the State Department is necessary before the loan can be effected.—Reuter.

Petroleum in France

Paris, Oct. 29.

A large petroleum deposit has just been struck in the province of Auvergne.—Reuter.

Langkat Oil Output

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sunatra director and manager of the Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for October was 796 tons.

The Trade in Oils

Dealing with the seed crushing business at Hull, Barclay's Bank monthly report for September says:

There has been a little improvement in this trade, the demand for most of the products having shown some recovery. A marked advance of £23 per ton has occurred in the value of cotton oil, linseed oil is £7 better, while linseed and cotton cakes are both dearer. There is an increased export of oils, America, Belgium and Holland having taken large quantities during the past few weeks.

Coal Output

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administrations's mines for the week ending October 23 amounted to 74,359 tons, and the sales during the same period to 82,535 tons.

RUBBER PRODUCTION**This Year's Exports**

In their prices current for October 14 Messrs. Barlow & Co. give the following figures showing the exports of Para rubber from January 1 to August 31 (excluding all foreign transshipments).

	From Singapore. lb.	From Malacca. lb.
To United Kingdom	36,884,082	2,142,507
To The Continent	5,920,606	—
To Japan	8,043,804	—
To Ceylon	10,289	—
To U. S. A. and Canada	186,719,529	42,214
To Australia	438,294	—
To China (Hong- kong)	—	—
To Other Countries	123,200	—
	238,139,814	2,184,721

	From Penang lb.	From Port Swettenham (to date.) lb.
To United Kingdom	20,609,467	18,788,792
To The Continent	398,400	150,007
To Japan	2,277	—
To Ceylon	328,134	1,223,020
To U.S.A. and Canada	16,353,857	—
To Australia	—	—
To China (Hong- kong)	—	—
To Other Countries	400	—
	37,692,535	20,161,819
	From Singapore. lb.	From Malacca. lb.
For the year 1919	352,338,000	17,849,500
" " 1918	225,100,000	837,600
" " 1917	177,901,200	15,113,200
" " 1916	135,565,954	7,167,346
" " 1915	86,067,657	7,898,984
" " 1914	43,534,177	5,218,379

	From Penang lb.	From Port Swettenham (to date.) lb.
For the year 1919	25,779,500	30,850,166
" " 1918	12,479,200	—
" " 1917	23,402,000	—
" " 1916	30,643,565	3,660,840
" " 1915	28,580,663	821,445
" " 1914	21,912,567	2,052,620

Exports from Ceylon, January 1, to September 20.

	lb.
To United Kingdom	28,264,590
" America	27,057,406
" Australia	474,703
" Continent	1,052,637
" Japan	157,667
" India	536
" Singapore	44,800
Total	57,052,389

	lb.
For the same period last year	66,072,258
For the year, 1919	100,392,831
" 1918	47,219,128
" 1917	71,35,629
" 1916	54,693,729

SHANGHAI'S INDEX FIGURES**Slight Drop Since September**

Below we publish index figures compiled by the Bureau of Markets from wholesale prices current at Shanghai. These are based upon 147 selected articles, and it will be seen that in comparison with September the index figure for October shows a drop of 1.3, while in relation to October, 1919, it is 4.1 higher. As was explained last month the basis for these figures is 100, being the figure calculated for September, 1919. Taking these index numbers over the 13 months under review we find the highest point reached was in June last, when the total average was shown as 109.9. Since then there has been a steady decline, amounting in all to 5.7.

In comparison with September cereals and sundries both show

substantial decreases, while textiles and food products remain almost stationary. Fuels, building materials and industrial materials show an increase, but the Bureau points out that in all probability fluctuations have not taken place to the extent here suggested. As the result of a year's experience the Bureau has re-arranged the list of articles on which the figures are based, reducing the total from 154 to 147, and making 39 alterations in the latter. The fact of these changes having been made is probably sufficient to produce the appearance of a big rise or fall without such having actually occurred. The table given below shows the figures current on the last Wednesday of each month mentioned.

	Miscellaneous									
Date	Cereals	Other food products	Textiles	Metals	Fuels	Building materials	Industrial materials	Sundries	Average	Total Average
Last Wed. Oct. 1920	103.2	107.6	94.9	110.2	99.2	116.2	113.5	92.1	105.2	104.2
Last Wed. Sept. 1920	109.9	107.7	94.7	111.8	97.2	114.6	99.2	103.9	103.7	105.5
Last Wed. Oct. 1919	101.4	101.1	102.9	96.3	102.9	99.7	94.2	99.4	99.0	100.1

October Rubber Output

	lb.
Anglo-Dutch	86,000
Anglo-Java	192,100
Abma	32,500
Ayer Tawah	28,138
Batu Anam	22,931
Bukit Toh Alang	27,180
Dute	20,500
Chemor	20,781
Chempedak	15,100
Cheng	13,439
Consolidated	52,410
Dominion	26,232
Java Consolidated	64,300
Kamunting (in Kedah)	28,843
Kapayang	18,704
Karan	7,420
Kota Bahroe	33,370
Kroewoek Java	50,000
New Amherst	8,135
Padang	16,000
Penkalan Durian	20,205
Samagaga	20,500
See Kee	13,732
Semambu	17,179
Senawang	24,175
Shanghai Klebang	9,904
Shanghai Kelantan	17,800
Shanghai Malay	39,041
Shanghai Pahang	11,605
Shanghai Seremban	14,982
Sua Manggis	21,476
Sungei Duri	30,989
Sungala	10,123
Tarah Merah	28,200
Tebong	76,000
Ulobri	6,384
Ziangbe	58,300

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Policies free from all unnecessary conditions and restrictions. Reduction of Premiums for Home Residences

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

London Rubber Prices

Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. on Friday received the following telegram, dated London, November 3, from Messrs. Barker & Co.:—

Average spot price standard quality ribbed smoked sheet 1/0½
Average spot price standard quality first crêpe 1/2½
Market weak.

Singapore Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co. have received the following telegram from their agents in connexion with the weekly rubber auctions at Singapore on November 3:—

Average price realized:—
No. 1 smoked sheet \$0.41 per lb. equivalent to Os. 11½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 crêpe \$0.45 per lb. equivalent to 1s. 0½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market weak. Offered 452 tons; sold 186 tons.

A circular letter from Messrs. Meyer & Measor, Singapore, announces the withdrawal from the firm of Mr. E. A. Measor. Mr. E. S. T. Ehlers, hitherto manager of the Singapore office, has been admitted as a partner. The title of the firm will remain as heretofore.

THE Seattle Chamber of Commerce in their foreign letter for October 11 report the despatch from Seattle of a trainload of Chinese shelled peanuts, the quantity being 1,000,000 lb. with a value of \$100,000. These came from the Tsingtao district, and were despatched to America from Japan.



Anoint Irritations With Soothing Cuticura

First bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. These super-creamy emollients not only soothe, but in most cases heal annoying rashes, irritations, eczemas, etc. Nothing so insures a clear skin and good hair as making Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations. Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Also for mail orders with price.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Shanghai, Nov. 1.
Before His Honour Judge
SKINNER TURNER.

Lih Ching & Co. v. Gande Price & Co.

Plaintiff's claim is for Tls. 3,500 damages for breaches of two contracts, dated respectively January 6 and 7, 1920, made between the plaintiff company and the defendant company; and costs.

Mr. Langley Smith appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. J. G. Priestwood for defendants.

His Lordship made a formal order for pleadings.

SAILORS' JOY RIDE

F. W. Jones, seaman, of H.M.S. Cockchafer, and Ernest Crowe, stoker, of H.M.S. Woodcock, appeared before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Wednesday on charges of assault and creating a disturbance in Tiendong Road at 1.25 a.m. yesterday.

Chief Inspector Bourke appeared for the police, and from his statement of the case it appeared that on Tuesday night defendants hired a motor car at a garage in Tiendong Road and drove round to various places until about 1 a.m., when they discharged the car and offered to pay the chauffeur \$3. He refused to take it, and they drove to the garage. A discussion took place, ending in blows being struck, and the two defendants were arrested. There were other sailors with them, but they made off when the police came on the scene. The police were assaulted on the way to the station, and it was not until reinforcements arrived that the defendants were got to Hongkew.

His Worship—You don't charge them with being drunk and disorderly?

Inspector Bourke—They were not drunk, but had had some drink at various bars.

His Worship—I notice that Crowe had \$52 in his pocket—enough to pay for the car.

When the police evidence had been given, Crowe explained to the Court that he engaged the car for an hour and paid for it. It was then taken over by two civilians, who later refused to pay. He himself offered to do so, but they dragged him away.

P. S. Rawlings stated that at the police station defendants gave a perfectly intelligible account of the affair. He did not think they had been drinking. They were neatly dressed, and the Chinese police, though they complained of assault, showed no sign of it.

His Worship—The police say they had tremendous trouble in getting them to the police station.

Inspector Bourke—It shows that the police handled them gently.

His Worship—Or that they were

gentle in being handled. There had evidently been a misunderstanding, His Worship added, in ordering that the defendants be handed over to the Naval authorities.

ALLEGED THREATS AND STABBING

Serious Charges Withdrawn

Walter T. Crawley, tidewater, appeared on remand before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Thursday charged with having threatened to shoot, and with stabbing, a woman named Jean Roy, at No. 16 Soochow Road, and with having attempted to strangle Jeanne Dunn.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull informed his Worship that he had received instructions from Major Hilton Johnson that morning to withdraw the charge. It appeared that the police would never have brought the charge if the girls themselves had not brought it. Therefore, there was no alternative but to withdraw, as there were no police witnesses of the assault in either case.

His Worship—Have the ladies been told about the attitude of the police?

Mr. Faithfull—I have not told them. I have told them that I am instructed to withdraw the charge, and they are pleased enough.

His Worship—The position is that the police withdraw from the prosecution. Then I want to know if the police have told the complainants, and what the complainants have to say on the subject.

Mr. Faithfull—Very well. We can have them up. I asked them before coming into Court and they were quite willing to withdraw. I ask that the pistol and ammunition belonging to defendant be confiscated.

His Worship—You withdraw a charge and ask me to confiscate the man's property.

Mr. Faithfull—The property is in the possession of the police.

His Worship—How can you confiscate the property of a man against whom there is no charge?

Mr. Faithfull—Very good, Sir.

His Worship—Very well. The prosecution having been withdrawn, I shall say nothing at all. You are discharged, Crawley.

Hongkew Diversions

T. O'Brian, J. F. Green, J. Thomson and W. Lampey appeared before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Thursday, charged with being drunk and disorderly in Hongkew market on Wednesday afternoon. The noise made by the party was heard in Hongkew Police Station, and defendants were found capering in the middle of the market, singing, shouting and "dancing." They went quietly to the Police station. A fine of \$1 was imposed on each of the defendants.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Shanghai, Oct. 30.

Before His Honour Judge C. S. LOBINGIER.

Jackson T. Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co.

This was an action in which plaintiff claimed the sum of Tls. 600 damages together with costs, outlays and disbursements for alleged unauthorized alterations of premises, No. 6 Foochow Road, and excessive consumption of electric light.

Messrs. Linebarger & Holcomb appeared for plaintiff and Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan for the defence.

His Honour's judgement was as follows—

Under date of January 22, 1920, defendant wrote plaintiff:

"We hereby agree to lease from you the premises known as all of the first floor at 6 Foochow Road, Shanghai, containing 6 rooms, together with a hall, and some small rooms all contained in the said floor, on a monthly basis, beginning from March 1, 1920, and we agree to pay you the sum of Shanghai Tls. 465 per month, on the first day of each month in advance as rent for same.

You are to furnish us free with heat, taxes, water and light but not fan power. We agree to lease the place for a term of one year from the first of March, 1920, but in the event that you are compelled to vacate the premises on account of a notice from the Chinese Government to you, then we agree, upon a notice served on us by you, to vacate the said premises at any time, by one calendar month's notice in writing."

Below the above and on the same sheet appears the following over the signature of plaintiff:

"I hereby agree to all of the conditions named in this letter."

Later (just when is disputed) the clause was added:

"The tenant is allowed to remove any partition if they put the walls in order. (Signed) J. T. Hammond."

Pursuant to this contract defendant entered into possession and on May 6, plaintiff commenced this action alleging unauthorized alterations of the premises and excessive consumption of electric light. The prayer was for

"judgement against the defendant in the sum of Tls. 600 damages together with interest costs outlays and disbursements. And . . . a temporary injunction" to prevent plaintiff

(1) From in any manner making changes or alterations of whatsoever nature in the said premises;

(2) From using the said electric current in any amount in excess of Fifteen Taels Shanghai Sycee per month;

(3) From performing any acts or allowing any omissions not in conformance with a tenant-like possession of the said premises;

(4) And for such further and additional relief as may seem fit and proper."

The answer is in effect a general denial.

The principal alteration complained of is the removal of a barrier which divided a former bath room from what is now the office

of the compradore of defendant who justifies the removal under the last addition to the contract quoted above. Plaintiff, on the other hand, claims that the removed structure was not a "partition" but a wall. But plaintiff's architect witness calls it a "partition," while the lexicographers, both lay and legal, use the two words as practically synonymous, and the qualification made by one of them seems to be met in this instance for an inspection of the premises indicates that the removed structure instead of being "of strong materials" as alleged, was composed of wood and plaster only. Several witnesses declare that it contained no bricks and it would, therefore, seem to have been "of a slighter nature than a wall proper."

Plaintiff claims that the clause authorizing "the tenant . . . to remove any partition" was added after the removal above mentioned. Defendant's witnesses are equally positive that the addition was before the removal and the burden is upon plaintiff to show the contrary. But it really makes very little difference as to the time when the clause was added for under it defendant could have restored the partition and then removed it which would have been the same to plaintiff. So long as the premises are restored at the end of the tenancy he is not prejudiced. It is true the new municipal rules for Chinese buildings forbid the erection of a "hollow wall or partition" of brick or lath and plaster. But this is not a "Chinese building" as defined therein nor can plaintiff complain if defendant in restoring the partition is obliged to use heavier materials or expend more than in the original construction.

The removal of this partition seems to have necessitated the removal of some tiles to which, therefore, the foregoing observations mostly apply, and which are now in plaintiff's possession. As to the enclosure of the verandah plaintiff, though on the stand later, does not contradict the testimony that he sanctioned this change. The other alterations and innovations complained of were of rather a minor character and some of them have already been removed. Indeed it is conceded in plaintiff's brief that no "huge and irreparable damage has been done" and neither the inspection nor the evidence points to permanent injury. But if such is found at the termination of the lease plaintiff will then have a remedy in damages; for it is not questioned that defendant is financially responsible. A preventive injunction is, of course, not available with such a remedy nor as to alterations already made.

II.

The most serious complaint is that regarding the consumption of electric current for which, it is alleged, defendant's expenditure should be limited to Tls. 15 per month. But the contract, it will be seen, contains no such limitation. It is an unqualified undertaking by plaintiff to "furnish"

defendant with "light." The latter's counsel, indeed, contends that this requires plaintiff to furnish defendant with "all the light he needed." But let us assume, with plaintiff's counsel, an implied provision that defendant should not consume an unreasonable amount. In that case not only does the burden rest on plaintiff to show that the consumption has been unreasonable; the term itself has different meanings according to the circumstances. A business requiring much night work would reasonably need more current than one whose activities are confined to short, daylight hours. Reasonableness, in other words, depends on several factors and we certainly could not, from the data before us, find that any consumption by defendant above Tls. 15 would be unreasonable. One disinterested witness who deals in electrical supplies and installations, testifies that Tls. 50 would be a "very reasonable" monthly amount for an establishment like defendant's. Plaintiff shows, indeed, a considerable increase in consumption during the first two months of defendant's occupancy. But no witness, professing to be expert in electric lighting, testifies that the amount consumed by defendant has been unreasonable, considering the nature and size of its business. Defendant's engineering chief presents a statement showing that the average candle power per square foot of defendant's lamps at the time of the trial was 1.53 while plaintiff's principal expert witness, though not an engineer, testified that any amount under two candle power would be reasonable.

Counsel for plaintiff contends that the latter "never agreed to furnish current." But he agreed to furnish light and as the building was already lighted electrically the natural interpretation would be that electric current should continue to be used. The installation was changed after defendant's entry, but here again plaintiff, though on the stand later, did not deny the testimony that this was done with his knowledge and that he offered no objection. It is also complained that defendant's consumption of current was increased by furnishing "sub-tenants." Two other corporations have headquarters there but they seem to have been mere subsidiary or "interlocking" companies using the same staff but increasing defendant's consumption no more than if they had been departments of it.

Some of the alterations and innovations complained of may require readjustment when the tenancy terminates and plaintiff's right to have the premises restored to the same condition as when defendant entered, barring ordinary deterioration, can be enforced. But at present we must find that judgement for damages would be premature and that no sufficient ground for an injunction has been established.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by his petition and that defendant recover its costs.

The Book Page

NOTES BY THE WAY

The End of the World

It has been said that in the long history of story-telling, only two plots have been invented: (1) the story of two men and a woman; (2) the story of two women and a man. We get such ingenious variations as: "A man, a woman, and a dog," but such daring innovations apart, immemorial romance has had to run the geometrical gamut of the eternal triangle. And still the trade of the romanticist flourishes. Age cannot wither nor custom stale our appreciation of literary juggling with the two staple dramatic themes. We cannot suppose them ever to become finally exhausted. Barrie Pain relates that, upon occasion of signing a contract for a series of short stories, he foolishly mused upon the awful possibility of finding himself with no more tales to tell, of having come "to the bottom of the bag." Recovering from this momentary apprehension, he promptly sat down to write the story of an author who *did* come to the bottom of the bag. From which we may see that to the making of tales there can be no end, fortunately.

"ALL DRESSED UP AND—"

But what kind of stories are we to have in future? The world's supply of raw material for the literary artisan—the supply of new scenes and settings, of strange peoples and new "types" is rapidly being exhausted. There is scarcely a corner of the earth into which an author has not taken a peep, no land into which a traveller greatly daring may wander in the hope of discovering unique material for conversion into a "best seller." The mantle of Hakluyt has fallen upon the industrious compiler of guide books, and fits badly. A twentieth century Robinson Crusoe would almost inevitably encounter a Custom's officer, and perhaps a police inspector desiring to see his passport. There are no new places under the sun. Further, we are too sophisticated for voyages to Liliput; and, after de Rougemont, even a Baron-Munchausen might be looked at askance by a magazine editor. It thus appears that, in a dramatic sense, we have come to the end of the world. Geographical mystery and romance has become a platitude of the school books, and writers have staked their territorial claims over the wide and well-known world.

THE DRAMATIST IN PERIL.

How stands the case in respect of new dramatic types and characteristics? It was Mr. William Archer, we believe, who wrote an

ingenious article on the decay of the drama under a socialist régime. His argument ran somewhat as follows: the socialist aims at abolishing all class degree and distinction, and were such an ambition realizable, the drama would be deprived of a rich, inexhaustible fund of material; the socialist aims at abolishing war, which has given the world some of its greatest romances and humanity some of its finest virtues, and many of its worst, but these not without dramatic value; the socialist aims at rooting out unhappiness in all its forms: he aims at setting people in a comfortable little house on a comfortable little earth. Comfort, comfort everywhere—not even the pleasing prospect of meeting a man without a shirt—an adventure which so greatly delighted the King in the Story Book. The Socialist would, in short, deprive humanity of its greatest dramatic treasure—its troubles. In the words of the 5th Pan-Russian Bolshevik conference, he would "put an end to every ill that oppresses humanity," and thus expropriate the dramatist for all time.

HAPPY DAYS!

Imagine a world in which everybody really was happy. The prospect is appalling! No poverty to inspire charity and accentuate the comfort of an easy chair; no crime to thrill the breathless followers of Sherlock Holmes, to cheer an honest man in the drudgery of being good, to make the fortune of Sunday newspaper proprietors; no prisoners, no courts—alas, no Divorce courts—no Judges, no wit from the Bench; nothing but an intolerable state of irretrievably good behaviour. We should have our three-act comedies on the theme of the man who tried to do an ill-deed by stealth and blushed to find it impossible. Happily, we are not likely soon to suffer from such a plague of well-being. Our writers may go ahead in complacent confidence that the world will never become perfect to the point of dramatic extinction. Our Bolshevik friends are piling good, burnable fuel on the social fires. They are giving us trouble in plenty. And true it is, we cannot well dispense with trouble; only, in order to be perfectly enjoyable, it must be the trouble of one's neighbour.

SWARMS of locusts have spread over Mindanao and other southern islands of the Philippine group, and are now invading Leyte and Samar, according to a statement of the Director of Agriculture, who asks for the co-operation of the Department of the Interior in stamping out the pest. Fears are expressed that the locust plague may invade Luzon unless prompt action is taken. Serious damage to crops is reported.

A BOOK OF GOOD STORIES

Mr. Mallock's Recollections

Mr. W. H. Mallock, who made his name famous with his book, "The New Republic," and has since written widely on a variety of topics, gives in his memoirs (Chapman and Hall) many good stories of the old days.

His picture of London society 30 years ago will surprise those who do not recollect it, and be a souvenir to those whose memories take them so far back.

"Thirty years ago Piccadilly in June was a vision of open carriages, brilliant with flower-like parasols, high-stepping horses, and coachmen, many of whom still wore wigs. To-day, these features have been submerged by a flow of unending omnibuses, which crowds fight to enter, or from which they struggle to eject themselves.

"At fashionable hotels an unknown and unaccredited stranger could, by the mere chance latch-key of wealth, no more obtain access than he could to-day make himself a member of some exclusive club by placing the amount of the entrance fee in the hands of the hall porter."

BULWER LYTTON AND HIS WIFE.

In these days, when a Parliamentary candidate usually has his wife to help him in his electioneering (if she is not the candidate herself), the story of a wife who didn't want her husband to go to St. Stephen's is refreshing. The wife of the first Lord Lytton, when, while still Bulwer Lytton, he was standing for a Hertfordshire constituency, came on the scene.

To Lord Cowper, who was helping him, she said: "Now, Billy Cowper, we've listened to you long enough. Sit down and let me speak. You propose, gentlemen, to send my husband to Parliament. I am here to tell you that Parliament is not the proper place for him. His proper place is below, and when you have sent him there he will learn something of what he at present knows nothing. That something is justice."

Mr. Mallock explains that the lady was living separated from her husband, which accounts for the virulence of the various tirades he gives, including this: "My husband is a man who has been born out of his due time. He ought to have been born 1900 years ago. Had he been born then he would have been Judas Iscariot. He would have betrayed his Master; he would have taken the thirty pieces of silver; but then he would not have hanged himself—far from it. He would have sat down and written the Epistle to the Ephesians."

A MEMORY OF "OUIDA."

Here is what sounds like a unique recollection of "Ouida." In

some respects, Mr. Mallock says, she was even more striking than her books. In her dress and in her manner of life she was an attempted exaggeration of the most exaggerated of her own female characters. She depicted herself as a personage of European influence, and imagined herself charged with a mission to secure the appointment of Lord Lytton as British Ambassador in Paris.

There are stories of travel, philosophy, politics, and literature in these memoirs which recall so many notabilities of a period which, thanks to such works as Mr. Mallock's, is still more or less with us.

HUMOURS OF GOLF

THE LURE OF THE LINKS. By Joshua Taylor. Heath Cranton. 2s. 6d. net.

Hitherto the author of this joyous little book may have been known as the brother of J. H. Taylor. However, he gets a hole back from his fraternal rival by presenting us with the best parcel of the humours of golf we have come across for a very long time. It is full of good anecdotes, of which the following is a fair specimen. Excuses for bad shots are often so original that they could not possibly be invented in any other game. A certain gentleman missed his drive from the 7th tee at Deal (which overlooks the blue water), and his gaze wandered round to find something on which to lay the blame. His opponent and the two caddies had stood stock still; no late (or early) lark was singing; the grazing sheep on a distant hill were as motionless as white boulders. Far out at sea, however, a wind-jammer could be discerned, and with a growl he turned to his opponent and said: "How the devil can a man be expected to play when ships are passing him every minute? It's enough to make anybody miss." To take another example, he—a caddie himself in his prentice days—quotes this humorous remark overheard at Aoton. A player stood on the 8th tee, gazed at the bunker 160 yards away, and asked his caddie: "Do you think I can carry it, boy?" "Don't think so, sir," the boy replied, "you couldn't get it on your back." And even caddie-masters are subject to sudden attacks of such facetiousness, for only the other week our author heard one singing the following hymn on a rainy day:—

There is a happy land,
Far, far away.
Where all the golfers play
Three times a day.

Thereby, of course, profiting the caddie-master, whose gains directly depend on the number of rounds played. Some familiar club types are neatly touched off, and in "The Real Golfer" he pays a tribute of appreciation to the golfer who rushes to his club after lunch on Saturday and, though neither his endowment nor equipment for the game are adequate, yet finds a harsh zest in a sorry, slushy round—call him a "rabbit" if you will,

but he is one of the pillars of the game and a thoroughbred sportsman. He prefers mud to sand. There is an entertaining chapter on golf in South Africa after the Boer War—in strange places where ant-hills were used for hazards and it was a common occurrence to find a nice fat cobra playing with your ball. The concluding few pages of "Recollections" remind us that 30 years ago golf was practically unknown in England! Bags were only just beginning to come in, and players of the old school, Scots errant as a rule and often a bit erratic, would have nothing to do with them. Hole tips were unknown, and at Westward. Ho! where the soil is light and sandy, it did not take long for the hole to get as big as a bucket, which accounts for the extraordinary long putts holed by our forefathers—not the circumstantial liar we suppose them to be! Next time you win the statutory half-crown, spend it on buying this alluring little book.

BLACK AND WHITE

A Study in Racial Problems

By Dr. Arthur Smith.

THE RISING TIDE OF COLOUR AGAINST WHITE WORLD SUPREMACY.—By Lothrop Stoddard, A.M., Ph.D. (Harvard) With an Introduction by Madison Grant, Author of "The Stakes of the War," etc. New York Charles Scribner's Sons. 1920 Pp 320.

Some 25 years ago, when Prof. Charles H. Pearson's epoch-making book "National Life and Character" reached China, some at least of his readers were filled with amazement, and perhaps with amusement, at his dismal prophecies of the White Race in competition with the Coloured Races, more especially the Browns and the Yellows. Ten years later Putnam Weale in his "Conflict of Colour" by the use of incisive language brought the same topic before us from a Far Eastern point of view.

Mr. Stoddard's volume has the advantage not merely of the lapse of another decade, but what is far more important, that of the background of the Great War and its lessons. Whether we agree or disagree with his conclusions they are of capital importance to every reader of these lines. The extended Introduction is by Mr. Madison Grant, a New York lawyer whose book "The Passing of a Great Race" (1916) gives an historical survey of human history from a racial point of view, which affords a prelude to the discussion.

Four hundred years of unbroken triumph naturally bred in the white race an instinctive but uncritically optimistic belief in an indefinite continuance of success. The recently formulated biological law of the "Survival of the Fittest" became a popular catchword. But the words "best" and "fittest"

do not connote the same idea. "Fittest" means best adapted to existing environment, whether good or bad. It was not realized that low-standard men would drive out high-standard men as inevitably as bad money drives out good. Meredith Townsend in the fourth edition of his work "Asia and Europe," written in the light of the Russo-Japanese war, predicated absolute eviction of Europeans from present Asiatic holdings, whereas in the original introduction he foresaw a great European assault upon Asia. In 1900 the white tide was at its flood of 400 years. Within four short years Port Arthur revealed to a startled world the beginning of the ebb.

A PROBLEM IN MULTIPLICATION.

In 1914 a political map of the world seemed to show the overwhelming preponderance of the white race in the ordering of world affairs. But turning to a racial map we see a world only four-fifths white, the rest inhabited by the other primary races, yellows, browns, blacks and reds. The Coloured races outnumber the whites more than two to one. The bulk of the white race is concentrated in the European continent—some four-fifths of the white race on less than one fifth of the world's area; while the remaining one-fifth must protect four-fifths of the whole territorial heritage against the pressure of the coloured races eleven times its numerical strength. Furthermore the coloured races increase much faster than the white. It would appear that whites tend to double in 80 years, yellows and browns in 60 years, blacks in 40 years.

The coloured races have no decline in birth-rate but breed up to the limit of available subsistence. Checks on such increase such as famine, disease, and tribal warfare have been largely removed by the white man's ordered civilization. The consequence is a portentous increase in nearly every part of the world under white political sway. Independent countries like China and Japan are adopting the white man's life-conserving method, and experiencing an increase of population. The upshot is that the rising flood of colour finds itself walled in by dikes debarring it from many a promised land. The coloured race long restive under white political domination, is being welded by the most fundamental of instincts, that of self-preservation, into a common solidarity of feeling against the dominant white man. In the face of a common purpose inter-racial differences tend, for a time at least, to be burned away.

(In a following notice the author's view of the present world situation along the colour line will be summarized).

THE Moslem community at Singapore is agitating for the appointment of a Moslem representative to a seat on the Legislative Council.

The Woman's Page

By Cleopatra

THE MOTHER OF THE WORLD

Handicaps and Possibilities

Some weeks ago I took up the question of Woman's Sphere and endeavoured to show the changing attitude of woman particularly as a wife, and her enlarged opportunities under the new conception of that position. Now I wish to consider another important function of woman in the home and its bearing upon her larger citizenship.

Max Eastman said in a speech at Poughkeepsie, New York, several years ago: "Women are mothers: men are not. When all psychic marvels and parlour nonsense are laid aside, that is the scientist's difference between men and women." While motherhood is perhaps not the sole *raison d'être* of woman, it is her highest privilege as well as duty, and the trend of modern thought has confirmed rather than weakened reverence for motherhood. Side by side with this recognition has grown a clearer perception of the mother's responsibilities and opportunities.

No MOTHER TOO YOUNG.

Child marriages are taboo in the civilized world, and the age at which the mother begins to bear children is greater than it was even two generations ago. This fact is in harmony with progress, for it was scientifically proved by Francis Galton that "in most physical qualities the children of mature parents tend to come out best: (and that) the children of elderly mothers show a tendency to superiority throughout."

The maturer minds who are now the mothers of the race, while being better fitted for their home duties, realize their inability to meet the larger problems radiating from the home. They know well what benefits would result if sanitary science, for example, were given full sway in the community. They know the dangers of bad air, insufficient light, damp cellars, accumulated refuse, bad plumbing, and congestion without fire protection. They know, as does Miss Jane Addams that "one half the tiny lives that make up the City's (Chicago) death rate might be saved by a more thorough application of sanitary science". Yet till recently they have been powerless to exert internal influence upon the municipal, state, or provincial bodies which legislate.

HANDICAPPED IN THE HOME.

The modern mother is aware of her responsibility to preserve the morality of her children, but has despaired in the futility of her efforts to secure morally healthful conditions in the community. Her children, infused with the restless spirit of the age, are less docile

and succumb to the mirage of temptation which she would, if possible, destroy.

The mother has been handicapped by a responsibility in the home far outdistancing the authority which has been legally granted her. In at least six of the United States of America the father still has absolute power over the person and property of a minor child. He may give away every child—even an unborn one. Statistics compiled in 1913 show that in only 27 States has the mother legal right to her children on the death of her husband, and then only if she does not take another husband! Only one-third of the States have given to both parents joint guardianship.

EXCELSIOR.

Olive Schreiner says in her valuable book "Woman and Labour": "the conception . . . that it was a possibility for the human male to advance in physical power and intellectual vigour, while his companion female became stationary and inactive, taking no share in the labours of society beyond the passive fulfilment of sexual functions—has always been negated". The modern mother realizes this, and knows that the

race depends upon her progress. She knows that she is not the truest mother if she is mother to her children alone. And she knows that to fulfill these large duties to the needy children of society she must continually grow in wisdom, personality, and experience. Only thus does she attain the perfect realization of her most noble function.

THE NEW FRANCHISE IN AMERICA

The President of the United States has celebrated the recent ratification of the Constitutional Amendment enfranchizing women by giving to a woman one of the most important posts at present at his disposal. He has appointed Miss Mabel Boardman one of three Commissioners who administer Washington.

Washington, or, rather, the Federal District of Columbia, does not belong to the State of Maryland, in which it is situated, but is under the control of the National Government, its three Commissioners, one of whom corresponds to our



Fashionable charmeuse dress. Plain bodice getting lengthened and looped up below, where it is lined with coloured charmeuse. The same lining is shown on the sleeves getting wider below and on the long loops, streaming down on the skirt drawn in flaring pleats; one of the loops is on the left side of front, the other on the right side of back. Material buttons. Shawl collar of the coloured charmeuse.

Chief of Police, and the other two to mayors, being appointed by the President and being responsible to Congress.

Miss Boardman is one of the best known women in the United States. She was for many years the organizing head of the American Red Cross, and although no longer its chief officer, she took an active part in its affairs during the war. Unlike most women in American public life, she is not a Radical, but a Conservative Republican.

Women, indeed, seem likely to be brought much to the front by the franchise. There is talk of the possibility of a woman in the next Cabinet, and there is a good chance that the lone and not altogether impressive female member of Congress of some years ago will have her successors in the next Legislature. Five ladies propose to try for seats in the House of Representatives and two for the Senate. Four are Republicans, two are Democrats, and one is the nominee of the local political Labour organization for the New York Senatorship. All are progressives interested in social reform.

DIVORCE LAWS IN FLUX

Proposed "Matrimonial Causes Bill."

The United Kingdom has been stirred for the past few weeks over the proposals before Parliament for modification of the existing divorce laws.

The present British divorce law is of Biblical foundation, being traced to two texts in St. Matthew—which by its opponents are said to be admittedly obscure and disputed. It assumes that divorce in virtually no circumstances can be justified unless unfaithfulness is proved.

The contention of the opponents of this law is that, first it is a law for the rich and not for the poor, as under it divorce courts can sit only in London. This is likely to mean a large bill of expense for any one seeking divorce who lives at a distance from the capital, as it must mean travelling expenses not only for the principal and legal advisers but for witnesses. Under the proposed bill nearly a hundred places are named at which divorce case sittings may be held.

OUTSIDE DECREES.

Another proposal of the new law is that it aims to recognize divorces between English folk obtained in British possessions, where the laws frequently differ from those of the United Kingdom. Hitherto the English courts have declined to recognize any divorce between domiciled English people unless it has been pronounced in London.

Proponents of the new law suggest that in the existing statutes glaring faults are evident. No matter how viciously parties to a divorce under the present law may have behaved they are at liberty to remarry; no punishment is provided for misconduct after it has

been proved on either side, save perhaps the payment of fees and alimony by an erring husband; the most flagrant misconduct and neglect can occur without divorce penalty of any kind if unfaithfulness be not proved; without the hiring of private detectives this proof rarely can be established which means that a case cannot be brought by a poor person. The revision of the divorce law, it is urged, should be accompanied by the passage of legislation which shall severely penalize men and women living together out of wedlock.

REVOLUTIONARY PROVISIONS.

The most revolutionary provision of the new proposition is the making of desertion for three years, cruelty, incurable insanity, habitual drunkenness and drug taking causes for divorce.

Another point likely to be brought up is as to whether Catholics and Church of England people who wish to shall be at liberty to "contract out," that is, enter into a legal contract at the time of marriage never to claim divorce. It is thought that this provision might, to some extent, overcome ecclesiastical objection to the change in law.

In a smaller way the English existing laws are as conflicting and ineffective as those of the United States. A couple married in England cannot be divorced for desertion, while a couple married in Scotland may. There are other anomalies.

PENALTY FOR UNFAITHFULNESS.

It is held that the provision of the suggested law providing for divorce

for desertion would cover most of those admittedly hard cases at present entirely without relief. Hundreds of these, probably thousands, are the result of the war, leaving women in distress and unable to remarry, although there is no likelihood that their husbands ever will appear again.

Another concession is the admission of cruelty as a cause for divorce. "Cruelty" in the bill is defined as "such conduct by one, married person to another as makes it unsafe, having regard to life, limb or health, bodily or mental, for the latter to continue to live with the former."

A further revolutionary suggestion provides that persons in the divorce court found guilty of unfaithfulness should be liable to imprisonment, as they are in many other countries, and a provision against blackmail in this regard is suggested in the plan of requiring prosecution to be recommended by the Judge and jury of the divorce court.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

And the new proposal is that courts be given full discretion to pronounce decrees notwithstanding the proof of the applicant's own misconduct. Under the present law if both parties have misconducted themselves neither can have a divorce, although it may be that it is clearly shown by the evidence that they never can live together again. Under the British law the masculine codefendant in a divorce case has always been subject to action for damages; under the proposed new law a feminine codefendant will be similarly subject.



Pale broadcloth coat with sections joined together. Pocket effects, material belt, passementerie buttons, Beaver collar and cuffs.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

TYPHUS DANGER IN EUROPE

Mr. Balfour's Appeal for Help

The League of Nations states that the epidemic in Poland and Galicia is becoming of such international danger that Mr. Balfour, in the name of the Council of the League of Nations, has issued an appeal to the various Governments for the immediate provision of £250,000 out of the £10,000,000 needed. Recent military events only make the need more urgent. Mr. Balfour's letter says:—

"In Russia the disease seems to be epidemic. An eminent doctor who has just returned from that country says it has been swept from end to end by typhus, that scarcely a town or village has escaped, and that half the doctors engaged in combating the plague have died. His statement, terrible though it be, is confirmed by other witnesses. From this vast centre of infection the disease is carried westward by an unceasing stream of immigrants. Prisoners returning to their homes, refugees flying for safety, crowd the railways.

"Two millions of these unfortunate persons have passed the Polish disinfection stations since the Armistice, and doubtless many more have entered Poland without being subject to medical examination. They are pouring into a country, in parts already overcrowded, where every circumstance—material and moral—combines to favour the spread of infection.

"The minimum required beyond what can be obtained from private benevolence is £2,000,000, and of this it is urgently necessary that £250,000 should be immediately forthcoming.

"But, granting the truth of these arguments, on what ground, it may be asked, should all the world be called on to alleviate a misfortune which, however great, is nevertheless confined to Eastern Europe? The answer is threefold.

"In the first place all the world has, directly or indirectly, some interest—often very great interest—in restoring the war-worn and plague-stricken areas of Poland and Galicia and plague-stricken areas of Galicia to a normal condition of well-being.

NO COUNTRY SAFE.

"In the second place, if the plague be allowed to spread unchecked from Russia into Poland it will assuredly spread from Poland to her western and southern neighbours. In Central Europe every circumstance—moral and material—favours the disease. A population weakened by war and famine is living in conditions which, even were it vigorous and well-fed, would make resistance to infection difficult

or impossible. As infection spreads it becomes harder to deal with, and no European country, not perhaps even an island like Great Britain, can count itself wholly safe if Poland be allowed to succumb.

"In the third place there is the claim of humanity. Poland has not brought this misfortune on herself. She is the victim of circumstances for which she is not responsible. She has done, as our authorities inform us, all within her power to help herself. In helping herself she has greatly helped others; and she deserves not merely their sympathy, but their aid. . . ."

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Encouraging Outlook

An official publication states that encouraging signs are continually in evidence that British automobile manufacturers are looking towards overseas markets to absorb their excess production in future years. A number of the larger firms have earmarked a proportion of their output for export and have taken up with despatch particulars of the openings furnished through officers of the Department of Overseas Trade. It is noticed that responsible U.S.A. journals are paying great attention to the published ideas of British manufacturers as to the weak points of American productions, and foresee that England is going to put up a struggle for the possession of Empire and other markets surrendered to America on the outbreak of war. The newer British products, having all the refinements of design and construction shown by war experience to be essential to sound manufacture are evidently being studied by overseas producers.

The movement in the United Kingdom towards the adoption of light cars is receiving an enormous impetus, due to post war conditions. In the first place a large number of persons who, before the war had larger cars, find them selves now unable to pay the enhanced cost of such cars and, where possible, are adopting the small two or three seater to fulfil their requirements for business or pleasure.

THE HORSEPOWER TAX.

Perhaps the most important factor in the decision to have a British small car rather than an American mass-produced car is, however, the fact that new legislation is now being arranged by which a car will have to pay an annual tax of £1 per horsepower. This will affect the sale of American cars in England severely, for the general type of U.S.A. car is usually rated at 20 h.p. and up-

THE GLADIATOR AND THE LIONS

A Too Realistic Cinema Act

The Italian cinema industry is a very flourishing one, and indeed one of the important industries of the country. Turin has long disputed with Rome which of the two cities should shelter the head offices and studios of the big cinema houses. The tendency now seems to be for the new firms to come to the capital. It is not difficult to see why this should be so. Few, if any, cities can offer such settings for film pictures as Rome. There are the ruins of Imperial Rome always at hand for the *metteur en scène* of historical pieces. Anyone who gets up early in the morning and has a little luck will not infrequently encounter a motor-car full of gladiators or ancient Romans or even some Cæsar himself driving off to be filmed for the screen, a Rome correspondent writes.

The other day two "gladiators" who were acting their parts in a new picture play of ancient Rome had an adventure with the lions which was not contemplated by the author of the piece. The scene was to be a Coliseum spectacle with gladiators fighting lions. Naturally the ticklish part of the business had to be done in a specially-prepared place. This was arranged to be carried out in a field with prepared ditches for the wild beasts. The lions, morphinized and accompanied by their trainer, were turned into a pit. Somehow or other, one of the gladiators accidentally fell into the pit. The drugged beasts did not do him much harm, though they managed to tear his arm a little and give him a good fright before the trainer could reduce them to submission.

THE result of the recent census in Japan is not yet officially published, and pending that publication it is impossible to know the exact figures of the populations of cities. Nevertheless, the "*Osaka Asahi*" learns on good authority that the population of the city of Osaka, as revealed by the census recently carried out, indicates a decrease as compared with the figures hitherto given. The approximate number of the Osaka citizens, which has been ascertained by the recent census, is given as 1,250,000, against 1,583,000, which was given as the population of the city at the end of last year.

On the other hand, British light cars, with a small but highly efficient engine, have a rating of about half that of American cars but with a power 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. greater than the rated horsepower and nearly approaching the horsepower of the American car.

END OF HUMAN RACE

Conflicting Theories of Famous Scientists

Some day the incredibly small but progressive changes taking place on the earth will produce a condition of things which will render human life impossible, but how and when are matters on which scientists are far from being agreed. The latest theory, laid before the recent conference of the British Association by Professor Flinders Petrie, is that the end will come in about 200,000 years, by reason of the disappearance from the atmosphere of the last traces of carbonic acid gas, which, though forming only 0.029 per cent. of the atmosphere, plays an important part in the operations of nature.

But if M. Martel, the well-known French scientist, is right, we need not worry about the nature of the atmosphere 200,000 years from now, for his investigations into the erosion and corrosion of the earth's surface have led him to predict the end of the human race in a few generations. "The water level of the globe," M. Martel tells us, "is being continually lowered, and unless we can discover how to prevent this the human race will perish from lack of water in a few centuries." On the other hand, Sir Archibald Geikie has predicted the end by too much water. "A universal decay of the land is going on at such a rate," he said a few years ago, "that a comparatively short period will suffice to reduce most of the dry land to the level of the sea, and bring about a second deluge."

Where geologists are concerned, a "comparatively short period" may mean a hundred thousand years, or even a million years, for they have always protested against the miserably inadequate period of 400,000 years which, until the discovery of radium upset all previous calculations, was the utmost physicists conceded as the age of the earth. The second deluge is, therefore, probably more remote than Professor Petrie's epoch of a carbonic acid gas famine. But M. Martel's water famine is very near us. Great-grandchildren of some young people now living may conceivably be involved in the stupendous struggle to conserve the failing water supply of the globe foreseen by him—a struggle which Professor Lowell has assured us is now going on in the planet Mars.

It is thus unsettling to know that a recent report to the South African Parliament called attention to the fact that many parts of the Union are becoming uninhabitable by reason of the gradual disappearance of the water supplies. And a few years ago a Herr Walser announced that Europe was drying up.

Other scientists have foreseen the end of the human race by intense cold, the result of another glacial epoch. But Antarctic exploration has proved that the southern ice-cap is shrinking, and opening up a new habitable region, and pointing to the time when cereals will be

harvested in what are now the polar wastes. That is the considered opinion of a writer in "Science" who discussed the data obtained in the Antarctic by Sir Ernest Shackleton and Capt. Scott. This is the earth's springtime, he concludes, and we can confidently look forward to the disappearance of the last remnants of the Ice Age which still linger around the Poles.

ARMY RETIRED PAY

A new Army Order makes provision for the adjustment of retired pay of those officers who were retained in the Army during the war beyond the date on which they became liable to be retired. Such officers may, if they so desire, be regarded as having been retired under the Pay Warrant of December 1, 1914, from the date on which they would have been retired for age but for the national emergency, and retired pay under that Warrant may be issued to them from that date, as if they had then been recalled to the Service, until such time as they cease to draw full pay and become eligible for reassessment of retired pay under the Warrant of September 13, 1919.

In the case of captains, lieutenants, and second lieutenants (dealt with in Article 558, Pay Warrant), the age for retirement for the purposes of this Army Order shall be 48. If the officer elects to draw retired pay under this Army Order, the rate, both under the Warrant of December 1, 1914, and the Warrant of September 13, 1919, will depend on his service up to the date when he would have been retired for age; if he does so elect, his retired pay will be calculated under the Warrant of September 13, 1919, on his whole service up to the time of ceasing to draw full pay and becoming eligible for retired pay under that Warrant.

A fortnight ago, M. Clemenceau cut the sod of the new main road in Singapore to be named "Clemenceau Avenue." On the evening of the 23rd, he left for Java, arriving there on the 25th and receiving an official reception. He is staying with the Governor General.

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon," states that at the Ceylon Association meeting the following resolution was passed unanimously: "That it is incumbent upon all proprietors to take steps at once to reduce their production in view of the present low price of Ceylon tea in London which is far below the cost, and the continuance of which conditions must inevitably result in disaster. It is resolved further that the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce and the Planters' Association, be requested to approach the Government with reference to export duty on Ceylon tea during the present time of crisis." The Association unanimously passed a resolution that the tea crop be restricted for 1920 by 10 per cent. and for 1921 by 20 per cent.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S HOLIDAY

No Rest for Britain's Premier

Situated far from the madding crowd of European politicians, in the midst of a nation whose policy has been neutral for the last century, and some miles away from the tourist's town of Lucerne, the Prime Minister might have hoped to find his well-earned and his much-needed rest, says an "Observer" correspondent, writing on September 12. To a certain degree he did find the rest he required, and certain periods of each day were sacred to repose or music. But the advent of England's Prime Minister could not pass even in Lucerne without due consideration to the greatness of his office.

Journalists from all papers arrived at Lucerne the same day as Mr. Lloyd George; the coal strike threatened almost at once to mar his short holiday, and the telegraphists at Lucerne must have grown tired of the telegrams about the Lord Mayor of Cork. A messenger arrived each day, bringing a bagful of official papers, and another bag, packed with almost every known English newspaper—evening papers included. Then there was the visit of the Italian Prime Minister, and the Polish war to discuss, bringing in its train our relations with Russia.

EX-KING LOOKS ON.

Apart from all these official incidents and interviews, there were in Lucerne several other personages who must have viewed the crowds which cheered the British Prime Minister with mingled feelings of curiosity and disappointment. An exiled King, his wife, and two other sisters of the former German Kaiser—their family and suites. To back the wrong horse when you occupy a throne is likely to be a dangerous undertaking—and their minds must have been full of "might-have-beens." Then there were an Austrian Archduke whom it had been proposed to make King of Hungary, only that England refused to allow a Hapsburg to have the chance of again plunging Europe into chaos. One wonders what he thought as he sat at a table eating his dinner close to the British party.

But in spite of politics, personages, or the weather, there were some great expeditions, which must have reminded the Prime Minister of his native land—a night on the Burgenstock, a night at the Rigi-Hulm, 6,000 feet up with a view that has to be seen to be believed. Other amusements which occupied the afternoons were organ recitals in the cathedral—on the second finest organ in the world, so we are told. Then a private cinema show, in which the Swiss photographer allotted two sisters to the Premier out of the part, and the mechanic must have been astonished at the roar of laughter with which the brother greeted his newly-found "sisters."

RUSSIA'S MISERY

Light on Lenin's "Earthly Paradise"

The articles printed in "*L'Humanite*" by Citizen Cachin and Frossard, two of the French Socialist leaders, narrating their first hand observations of Bolshevism during their recent visit to Russia, are proving more and more illuminating to their comrades here. In the article printed to-day, Cachin repudiates the suggestion that he ever attempted to represent Bolshevik Russia as an earthly paradise.

"Our *bourgeois* critics know very well," he says, "that the great industrial centres of Russia are suffering from bitter poverty and insufficient food. The winter is terrible, and clothing scarce. They know that owing to lack of means of transport, raw materials cannot reach the factories, nor can coal. They know that the war against Poland, after many other conflicts, is absorbing the whole industrial activity of the country and nearly the whole of the transport system of the country. They know that if the peasants are better fed than ever before, they are deprived of all manufactured articles, and machines that are indispensable to them."

Cachin, after drawing this unsympathetic picture of the results of Bolshevik rule, explains the misery of the Russian people, as may be expected, by asserting that "it is the French and British Governments who have created this state of things."

BOLSHEVIST INFERNO.

A series of articles from a woman eye-witness of what is going on in what she calls "the Bolshevik Hell" has begun in "*La Victoire*" which promises to set forth the facts of the case in their naked hideousness without any of the Socialist eyewash that characterizes Cachin's and Frossard's lucubrations. The writer states that in many parts of Lenin's earthly paradise whole villages are to be found that are completely deserted. The inhabitants have all emigrated to Siberia or the South. Some of these migrations have been witnessed in the government district of Moscow itself. In place of the 18 million poods of wheat required for seed, only a million and a half were obtainable, and even this has been entrenched upon to meet the needs of the Red Army.

A PROSPECT OF HORROR.

During the past winter Trotsky issued a decree making work obligatory, so that there is now in fact no difference between the present system and the ancient *droits du seigneur*. The population is compelled to work gratuitously a certain number of days. In the neighbourhood of Moscow, for instance, the peasants were ordered to cut wood, split it, and send it to the city. At the moment the writer left Moscow, the sky was

filled with smoke coming from the forests. The peasants had set them on fire to escape this forced labour. In addition to this slave labour, the peasants are compelled to furnish supplies in kind such as eggs, milk, butter, and hay for the use of the Soviets. Most of the agricultural implements have been destroyed, and in many places the peasants have not even ploughs.

The coming third Bolshevik winter is looked forward to in Moscow with horror. The surviving population are exhausted, and only the fact that they are getting used to hardships will enable anybody to survive. The older people will probably die of hunger and cold, and the younger have fear of epidemics and executions. "Arrests, executions, famine, cold, and dirt," says this witness, "that is the life of Moscow to-day. To be arrested is not regarded as a great misfortune, while executions are spoken of as one formerly spoke of the theatre."

A SALVATION ARMY V. C.

The late Dr. H. J. Andrews, upon whom the King awarded the Victoria Cross for an act of gallantry in India while attending to the wounded, was an officer in the Salvation Army for over 30 years.

Commissioner Blowers, who was in charge of the Salvation Army's work in India at the time of the doctor's death, writes: From the day of his arrival in India he was armed with a medicine chest, and prescribed for many a member of the Army's Bombay Staff in those days of 30 years ago. The Salvation Army owes to him the commencement of its medical work in India. He was the pioneer of this branch of the Army's work in Nagercoil—commencing with a good pen-knife and razor for surgical instruments. His first building for medical purposes was a bathroom, converted into a medical room. From that beginning he brought into existence a creditable hospital. From Nagercoil he went to Anand, in Guzerat, and commenced medical work there.

At this point of his career he and his leaders thought he ought to qualify, and he came out with Honours. He again returned to India to bring into existence yet another medical centre, that at Moradabad, one of the finest hospitals that exist in India to-day. The military authorities took in many ways Dr. Andrews's hospital as a model, especially with the administration and handling of Indian troops.

According to the "Times" Simla correspondent (quoted by Reuter), the latest effort of Mr. Gandhi, the well known nationalist agitator, in the non-cooperation movement is the advocacy of celibacy. "He appeals for the cessation of all additions to the population until India becomes a free nation." It takes an Indian agitator to invent an excuse for race-suicide.

INDEPENDENT FIUME

Curiosities of the New Constitution

The publication of the text of the Constitution of the new free State of Fiume, whose independence is to be officially proclaimed on September 12, takes us another step forward in the vexed question. The D'Annunzio party apparently reposed certain hopes on the outcome of the visit of the Fiume delegation to the Italian Government, but from what I may gather of the result of the interviews, Signor Giolitti's Cabinet declined to interest themselves in the matter of the proposed independence. The delegation has returned to Fiume somewhat disappointed, and to-day we read that D'Annunzio will leave the city as soon as the independence has been officially declared. This report, however, has not yet been confirmed.

"The Italian Regency of the Carnaro," as the official title of the new statelet runs, is expressly stated not to be either republic or kingdom, but a regency holding Fiume, comprising the old *corpus separatum*, the railways and port, in a kind of trust for Italy. Reports as to the nature of the Constitution will have reached you. It is, as was anticipated, a mixture of the old Italian Commune and modern Syndicalism.

THE LITERARY TOUCH.

Of course, it is essentially a literary document, with D'Annunzio's imprint in every line of it. The Constitution is very long. In many ways it is a remarkable draft—roughly speaking, a mixture of poetry and good sense. All the liberties are guaranteed, including liberty of speech and Press, inviolability of domicile, *habeas corpus*, etc. Physical education for both sexes is part of the programme of the new State. One of the curiosities of the constitution is the number of moral maxims and moral exhortations with which it is filled. For instance: "Life is beautiful, and allows the man remade by liberty to live it severely and magnificently." Another: "The complete man is he who knows to shape his worth each day."

The citizens are divided into corporations or guilds. The legislative power is centred in two bodies called "The Council of the Worthies" (*Consiglio degli Ottimi*) and the "Provisory Council." The executive power is in the hands of the seven "Rectors." The "Rector" for Foreign Affairs is in some way the Premier—*primus inter pares* he is called. In case of danger to the State, the Commander, or military chief can take all the executive power into his own hands after request by the National Council, which is composed of the two legislative bodies.

The last paragraph of the Constitution is devoted to accentuating the importance of music in the free State.

HISTORIC SCOTTISH DOCUMENT

The Burgh of Arbroath recently celebrated the 600th anniversary of the declaration of Scottish Independence within the precincts of the Abbey, from the Regality Chamber of which Robert Bruce issued the famous document forwarded to the then reigning Pope.

Mr. Balfour wrote: The occasion is one that must, without doubt, interest all Scotsmen, for though the ancient independence of the Kingdom had been gloriously vindicated at Bannockburn six years before, and was formally embodied in the Treaty of Northampton eight years after, and though these, therefore, are the dates of most vital significance from a historical point of view, yet the letter to Pope John expresses the Scottish attitude with such noble dignity that Scotsmen in general, and the citizens of Arbroath in particular, may well be proud of it.

The Duke of Atholl, in an address, said: "Let us recognize that, as in the days of Bruce, the safety and the freedom and the welfare of Scotland can only be maintained by a spirit of national unity, of mutual trust between all classes, and of self-sacrificing patriotic service."

THE Yawata Government steel works are to have a special department for the production of the extra thick steel plates required in the construction of the new warships. The works will be ready next month, but it will be a couple of years before the prescribed output of 90,000 tons per annum will be attained, because of the inexperience of the workmen.

In his Presidential address to the University Engineering Society of Hongkong, Professor Middleton Smith made an interesting comparison between Britain and China. After mentioning that 2,000 years ago Chinese civilization was incomparably superior to that of Britain, he pointed out that Chinese ideals of life's values had not progressed because of a failure to study the laws of Nature. They had concentrated on the written word. Chinese philosophers had relied on argument and had given great weight to analogy. This argument by analogy had led to a complete lack of accuracy in matters involving numerical relations. The outstanding result of the Chinese official system was "squeeze," a curious harvest from seeds sown by the literature of China which teems with highly moral advice. The outstanding feature of Anglo-Saxon civilization had been the study of inanimate Nature. It was not accidental that nearly all of the great inventions of mechanical science had originated in Great Britain. The nation had a passion for practical tests.

RELIGION AND ALCOHOL

The Dean of Exeter (Dr. Gamble) is the author of a pamphlet on "Prohibition and Temperance from the Christian Standpoint." Just issued by the True Temperance Association, it contains the subjoined passages:—

It is sometimes assumed and proclaimed in the present day that the use of alcohol in every form is forbidden to Christians, and that anyone engaged in the business of brewing has forfeited all claim to the Christian name. "Drink," not merely drunkenness, is described as an "accursed thing."

But let us observe that to regard material things as in themselves evil is to use not Christian, but anti-Christian language. It is quite untrue to say, as it is sometimes said, that the use of wine is forbidden or condemned by the Bible. There is not a word in the Bible condemning drink as in itself evil. There are many denunciations of drunkenness, but none of drink. An attempt is sometimes made to divide the wines of the Bible into intoxicating and non-intoxicating beverages and to maintain that the latter only are permitted; but this view is not supported by the best scholars. In the next place—and this surely is a matter of first concern to Christians—we may refer to the example of our Lord. It is quite clear that He neither taught nor practised abstinence from wine. Those who want a religion which forbids the use of wine and all alcoholic liquors can have it, but the religion is not Christianity. It is Mohammedanism.

Of course in laying down these principles—which are so often forgotten and ignored—we are not for a moment condemning or disparaging the noble efforts of those who, in the hope of saving drunkards, have themselves become total abstinents. Canon Masterman has lately written a pamphlet in favour of his cause, which he calls "Prohibition from the Christian Standpoint." The modesty of Canon Masterman in assuming that there is only one Christian standpoint, and that he is the exponent of it, needs no comment. Temperance means self-control—not control by others—and there can be no true temperance without freedom.

THE Kanagawa police have "started activities" to locate two "suspicious Americans" who arrived in Japan some time ago, went to the Shonam district and then disappeared from the ken of the Japanese police, reports the "Hochi." The paper adds that both these men who disappeared so mysteriously are friends of Ryo Un-kyo, now in Shanghai, a leader among the Korean independence agitators. The two Americans, adds the "Hochi," have arrived in Tokio from Tientsin and, during their stay there, "encouraged the anti-Japanese movement among the Koreans in Japan."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND EX-SERVICE MEN

The National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers has been approached by the International Executive Council of the League of Nations appointed to deal with the grievances of ex-Service men, and asked for information on questions of training, employment, and pensions.

Mr. T. R. Griffin, General Secretary, in his reply, stated that the Federation considered that many more highly-equipped training centres should be established to absorb the 25,000 men awaiting training. Further, that an adequate maintenance grant should be paid in addition to the pension, and that the period allowed at the schools should be lengthened to enable individuals to become efficient. With regard to unemployment, Mr. Griffin said the National scheme on voluntary lines had been a failure, and there should be a compulsory scheme for the absorption of disabled men into industry on a percentage basis. With regard to pensions, he stated that the flat rate pensions should be increased, and that the alternative system should be adopted by other countries.

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Per str. R.M.S. Montague, October 29. From Hongkong. Miss T. A. Bell, Mr. C. H. Bencraft, Mrs. T. H. Bencraft and 2 children, Mr. Geo. E. Costello, Mrs. and Master H. Farmer, Mr. R. W. Gregg, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Mr. E. Siebert.

Per str. Corollere, October 29. From Marseilles. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. A. E. Hinton and 2 children, Mrs. A. O. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. Bellons and infant, Mr. Giraud, Mr. and Mrs. Remonde and child, Mr. Guernier, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Walkinson, Messrs. Herion, Venette, Poligienze, Garriek, Biois, Loenveller, Poligicuses, Boibeil, Mr. and Mrs. Donne, Messrs. Hergulle, Joliet, Jacpioro, Beyssaen, Religier, Sondino, Gongalis, Louiller, Biaplotrowozorra, Poligiente, Carre, Recelde, Mr. and Mrs. Cous and child, Miss Ebiriart, Mrs. Saiten and infant, Mrs. Coularis and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Comment and child, Mr. Leferre, Mr. C. A. Jemme.

From Port Said. Mr. Bassilikosolof.

From Singapore. Mr. F. Peireve, Mr. Henephof, Mr. Amsen.

From Saigon. Mr. Behrand, Mr. E. Emog, Mr. and Mrs. Jourlin.

From Hongkong. Messrs. Brottin, A. Furiere, Gaubert, Ch. North, Legendre, R. S. Zeeh, Souyok, Nelis, J. T. W. Raymond, S. Eertzakion, R. S. Ford, Hame.

Per str. Kiangteen, October 30. From Ningpo. Mr. Jones, Mrs. Hudson.

Per str. Suiyang, October 30. From Hongkong. Viscount Lord Acheson, Capt. McCulloch and Mr. R. C. Groves.

Per str. Poyang, October 30. From Hankow. Two R. C. Sisters and Mrs. Galleol.

Per str. Luenho, October 30. From Hankow. Miss Inch and Master Inch.

From Wongsikong. Mr. Jones, From Nanking. Mrs. Frames and 3 children.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 31. From Ningpo. Messrs. Williams and Holyoak, Capt. J. W. Price, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Hutchison and 2 children, Miss Blair and 2 children.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, October 31. From Ningpo. Messrs. M. H. S. Davis and W. H. Denis.

Per str. Luanyi, October 31. From Hankow. Mrs. G. B. Stormes and child and Mrs. Sherman.

Per str. Chekiang, October 31. From Tientsin. Mrs. Jensen and 2 children.

Per str. Shuntien, October 31. From Tientsin. Mr. Box, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hones and Mr. Gorton.

From Chefoo. Rev. Rather Frederic and Mr. Railton.

From Weihaiwei. Mr. and Master Beesley.

Per str. Vogtland, October 31. From London. Mr. Albert E. Reynette-James.

From Singapore. Messrs. Krause, Glaner and Rasmussen.

Per str. Yamashiro Maru, October 31. From Kobe. Messrs. K. Wehle, K. J. Hora, K. E. Marshall, T. A. Fritchey, E. T. Crowe and E. A. Dowler.

Per str. Suiwo, October 31. From Hankow. Mrs. Tonkin.

From Kiukiang. Messrs. N. Woodford and J. S. Cooper.

From Nanking. Mr. D. W. Richardson.

Per str. Tenyo Maru, October 31. From Hongkong. Mr. Alvarey, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Anderson, Mr. and F. M. Benedicto, Mr. and Mrs. P. Botelho, Mrs. M. A. Boereboom, Messrs. J. R. Darling, C. A. da Roza and child, J. F. da Silva, P. W. Giovannini, K. B. Graae, Miss C. M. Hendry, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hewitt and child, Messrs. C. B. Hewitt, H. S. Hewitt, C. J. Hemsworth and E. G. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Johnson, Messrs. K. A. Kreulen, A. Lafuente, F. A. Lopes and W. B. Lipson, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Mapua, Miss E. Moore, Mrs. G. F. Marin, Mrs. M. S. McFie, Miss A. M. McFie, Messrs. R. J. McNicol and J. Ruet, Mr. and Mrs. G. Robinson, Miss C. Rosello, Messrs. D. Stewart, E. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wallace and child and Mr. W. M. Walker.

Per str. Sinkiang, Nov. 1. From Hongkong. Messrs. H. Hope, B. Lawrence and W. Rankin.

Per str. Koonshing, November 1. From Tientsin. Mr. F. A. Moody.

From Chefoo. Miss Lyle.

Per str. Ningshao, November 1. From Hankow. Messrs. F. C. Gole and R. Won, Mr. and Mrs. Sug Lee.

Per str. Wuchang, November 1. From Hankow. Mr. Fraser.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan, November 1. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Aier, Miss A. E. Burton, Mr. A. C. Buswell, Mrs. Wm. P. Chalfant, Misses E. I. Code, M. Dixon and Grace Fair, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fraser, Miss B. A. Gylerkrok, Mr. Alb. Hashim, Mr. and Mrs. Hesley and son, Mr. J. Holzman, Miss Ruth Howes, Misses A. I. Hutchison, M. S. Keytt, Mary McGown and I. MacLaren, Mr. John D. Nichols, Mr. H. C. Reed, Miss E. M. Scott, Mr. H. S. Squence, Miss Nora Wahn, Mr. W. J. Britt, Miss Frances Graham, Mr. J. C. McKintyre, Mrs. J. D. Pugh, Mr. W. Buchanan, Mr. L. E. M. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. L. Forster, Messrs. C. Feltman, E. T. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pryce, Miss Vera Barger, Mrs. Bury and 2 children, Miss Anna Campbell, Mr. D. G. Ciu, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cordfield, Mr. C. N. Cubark, Mr. W. H. Flint, Mrs. Gordon and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harvapp, Capt. and Mrs. Heidenstam and son, Miss K. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hollingshead, Miss C. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jelt, Misses Julia Ling, M. McIntyre and I. Molin, Mr. E. P. Reading, Misses Ruby Satterfield and Mary Lee Sloan, Mrs. Thorburn and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and 3 children, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Cottingham, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hamilton, Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Patten, Mr. G. Vanzandt, Mr. A. H. Gordon, Miss S. C. Brockbell, Mr. and Mrs. Seamans, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child, Mr. J. and Miss M. Benz, Mr. H. Nolasco, Mr. and Miss Press, Miss M. Scott, Mr. J. P. Erdman, Miss M. A. Onyon, Mr. R. N. Bryson, Mr. Holman, Mrs. Long and 2 children, Miss Julia A. Rahr, Dr. T. Stearns, Mr. S. W. Hurst, Mr. G. O'Connor, Mr. I. V. Simpson and Mr. F. C. Moore.

Per str. Kiangteen, November 1. From Ningpo. Father Dumartier, Mr. F. Howard, Mrs. Jenkins, and Mrs. Boaker.

Per str. Kiangyung, November 2. From Hankow. Mr. Bettison, From Kiukiang. Mr. J. A. Berthel, From Nanking. Mrs. and Miss Jones.

Per str. Kamo Maru, November 2. From London. Hon. and Mrs. M. Clive, Misses A. C. Clive, F. A. Riesen, E. M. Loard, J. B. Smith, P. H. Ubens, Mrs. Garnier and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. P. McMeekin and child, Mrs. A. Everte and child, Dr. and Mrs. D. D. Brown and 3 children, Miss C. H. Osborne, Mrs. M. A. Basto and 2 children, Mrs. E. E. Kien and 2 children, Mrs. A. De Becher-Reuterskiold, Mr. E. Tomita, Mr. Kimura, Mr. M. Kamimura, Mr. and Mrs. M. Yamada and child, Mrs. H. Miura and child, Mr. T. Nakano, Mr. T. Hasogawa, Mr. Nogu-chi, Mr. M. Hirose, Mr. H. Terai, Miss E. Thurnheer, Mr. T. Okuyama, Mr. T. Saito, Mr. S. Kohwa, Mr. Y. Chadani, Mr. M. Tachikawa, Mr. Oishi, Mr. S. Hotta, Dr. Y. Miyagawa, Dr. M. Kosakai, Mr. Z. Ayukawa, Col. M. Hotta, Dr. Y. Hiyagawa, Dr. M. Kosakai, Dr. S. Nagura, Mr. S. Yamaoka, Mr. G. Ando, Mr. K. Suematsu, Mr. and Mrs. T. Thurnheer, His Ex. Baron and Baroness K. Matsui, Mr. Y. Suganami and child, Mrs. H. R. Chicken and 2 children, Mrs. V. L. P. Fowke and 2 children, Misses E. Ford, B. Simpson, T. Ohishi, I. Izaki, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pullen, Mr. Chin, Miss R'e, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ackerman, Miss R. M. A. Langmar, Mrs. L. Langman and child.

Per str. Hsin Peking, November 3. From Ningpo. Mr. Ritter.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, November 3. From Ningpo. Mr. H. G. Mackenzie, Mr. J. L. Stuart.

Per str. Tean, November 3. From Hongkong. Mr. Alex. Ross, Mr. Greney, Mr. Stams.

Per str. Kutwo, November 3. From Hankow. Mr. Keogh, Mr. A. B. Cook, Mr. F. H. Cook, Miss Cook, Mr. Ridler, Mr. L. W. Wilkins, Mr. P. Stuijbergen, Mr. G. C. Maxwell, Capt. Chalmers, Mr. A. Q. Adamson, Dr. and Mrs. Coltman, Capt. Chalmers, From Kiukiang. Mr. Edward C. Pekins.

Per str. Yawata Maru, November 3. From Kobe. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Harris, Miss P. A. Harris, Miss E. M. W. Harris, Mr. F. E. Trueman, Mrs. T. E. Trueman, Miss M. I. Uhler, Mr. T. E. Tweedie, Mr. D. C. Watling, Mrs. H. B. Joly, Miss H. B. Joly, Mr. P. H. Schroeder, Miss A. E. Schroeder.

Per str. Fengtien, November 4. From Tientsin. Mr. W. Macdonald, Misses Gubock, Stone and Reichmann, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dyer and Captain Inch.

Per str. Ngankin, November 4. From Hankow. Miss M. Schwartz and Mr. Starr.

Per str. Tuckwo, November 4. From Hankow. Mrs. Garratt, Mrs. C. Campbell, Mrs. Paul Benks and 2 children.

Per str. Chenan, November 4. From Tsingtao. Mr. W. C. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Moss and infant, Messrs. S. G. Feodossief, L. F. Hutchings, S. K. Nishiyama and T. Chizawa.

OUTWARD

Per R.M.S. Montague, October 29. For Vancouver. Mrs. J. L. Duff, Miss E. E. Duff, Mr. M. Hooren, Mr. G. Meyers, Mr. L. R. G. Mullen, Mr. C. E. Powell, Miss M. Presseghe, Mrs. R. C. Ratcliffe, Miss Minnie Shipley, Mr. C. J. Cooke, Mr. J. Ickovsch.

Per str. Loongwo, October 29. For Chinkiang—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hampton. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Lever, Mr. and Mrs. P. Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Starrett Mr. and Mrs. Larson, Messrs. S. D. Forsyth and F. C. D. Atkin, Mrs. F. M. Cheshire, Misses H. E. Oster and Mabel MacLean, Dr. Gordon, Mr. D. Hoople.

Per str. Chikugo Maru, October 30. For Kobe.—Messrs. Oshima, Ohno, Mr. and Mrs. Kimura and Miss S. H. Chau.

Per str. Kasuga Maru, October 30.—
For Nagasaki and Yokohama via Moji.—
 Misses F. Norman, M. J. Bily, A. St. Clair, F. J. Mitchell, E. C. Stifel, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Held, Messrs. Van Carter, C. F. Stifel, J. H. Engle, Master P. Engle, Misses M. Harard, R. Cogan, R. Kooky, Deppen, J. Doll, M. Doll, H. M. Oliver, S. M. Juden, Mrs. A. P. Malodemooff and 2 children, Capt. A. R. Andersen, Mr. K. S. Koslenko, Rev. M. B. Masters and Mr. Gimsel.

Per str. Tenyo Maru, October 31.—For Honolulu.—Miss Jennie Baker. **For San Francisco.**—Miss V. M. Albert, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Alexander, Mr. D. N. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Anderson, Mrs. Mary Armstrong, Misses Letitia Armstrong, Marion B. Armstrong, and A. Black, Mrs. A. C. Batz, Miss E. M. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Craig, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dods, Mrs. J. T. Dunlop, Misses C. L. Davison and B. Ferguson, Rev. J. T. Faris, Misses H. E. Field and C. M. Gracen, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gates, Mr. Neil Gray, Dr. Homer Grey, Mrs. M. G. C. Gallaher, Mr. F. A. Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Haskell, Misses Haskell, J. Harris, E. G. Henderson and J. M. Hyndman, Mr. F. L. Hyndman, Miss L. Heist, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Haws, Misses F. Huber and M. P. Haller, Dr. and Mrs. J. O'Malley, Irwin, Misses Mary Jarvis and Ruth Jackson, Mrs. M. D. Jones, Miss A. N. Jones, Dr. G. Kalambakal, Mrs. B. Kent, Miss L. Lawrence, Mr. M. Lawrence, Misses J. Logan, M. McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Moodie, Mrs. J. A. Phin, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Parkhurst, Mr. G. W. Penman, Mrs. M. T. Russell, Miss C. Ryrie, Mrs. W. Rogers, Miss Mildred Rogers, Mrs. S. J. Rogers, Mrs. R. Ryle, Misses Robertson, and Blanche Starrett, Messrs. O. and H. Suares, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stark, Misses E. M. Smith and H. Sinclair, Mrs. N. M. Speidel, Misses Helen Scott, Elizabeth Scott, Bertha Schmutz and M. B. Steele, Mr. A. M. da Silva, Mrs. K. S. Townsend, Mrs. E. K. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Williams, Miss H. Walker, Mrs. C. T. Williams, Miss M. O. Walton, Rev. S. D. Chown, Mr. J. J. Jacobs, Revs B. F. Lewis and C. D. Harris. **For Nagasaki.**—Messrs. K. Horiguchi, S. Iwata, H. Jensen and T. Muto, Mrs. T. Miyamoto and child, Mr. K. Sugamura, Mrs. T. Tateishi and child and Mr. M. Yoshimo. **For Kobe.**—Messrs. Abdolrahman, H. E. Easton, S. Hongo, N. Kamkata, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kageyama and child, Rev. F. Langford, Messrs. M. A. Rayrack, S. Shimidzu and K. Takashima. **For Yokohama.**—Messrs. Frank Clough, F. Hachnke and H. S. Honigsberg, Mrs. H. M. Daniels, Mr. H. Kurokawa, Rev. D. R. Mackenzie, Messrs. J. H. Moore and E. F. Magee, Mr. and

Mrs. R. Oshimo and 3 children and Mrs. L. O. Wilson.

Per str. Africa, November 1.—For Trieste.—Messrs. M. Hanggi, A. Blum and family, W. Zehntner and Fredaigue, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kroninger, Mrs. E. Hutmann and 2 children, Mr. G. D. Rosa and 2 children, Mrs. A. Shovzevska, Mrs. Zehmina, Mr. E. J. Ravikovitch, Mr. and Mrs. Perino, Revs. Cipparone and R. P. Bedini, Mr. Bulgheroni and family, Rev. Father M. Scapaticci, Mrs. Hannah Clur, Dr. Schaffet Maximilian, Mr. Ignestz Goldberg, Mr. T. Prodan, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Maskus, Mr. K. Kidstmus, Mr. G. Katai, Mr. D. Foghin, Mr. and Mrs. D. Rocco. **For Port Said.**—Messrs. A. Perlos and P. A. Ionomos, Mr. and Mrs. M. Yovanovitch, Mr. and Mrs. Topooitch, Mr. S. Kolyeutchitch, Mrs. Mitchamina, Mrs. Ionomos and 3 children. **For Venice.**—Messrs. Theo. Lilliese and H. W. Corenhoven and V. Legonsky, Colonel and Mrs. A. Stakovitch, Mr. Lidia Ots and Mrs. A. D'Alessio. **For Brindisi.**—Messrs. G. Gionta, E. Esposito, F. Banera, P. Accagna, G. Ottonello, M. Bertolucci, F. Grimaldi, C. Disauro, M. Persico, M. Robuchi, P. P. Dimaio, G. Galefati, V. Jorzi, E. M. Spilimbergo, G. Colapinto. **For Singapore.**—Mrs. Turner, Messrs. Tronbotachest, Oortman, Kliever and Habergger.

Per str. Luenbo, November 2.—For Kiukiang.—Miss D. Jacob. **For Hankow.**—Mr. T. J. R. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. S. Patterson.

Per str. Suiwo, November 2.—For Wuhu.—Mrs. A. J. Basto and 2 children. **For Hankow.**—Rev. Fr. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fraser.

BIRTHS

BAKER.—On October 28, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Baker of Tsinanfu, a son.

BEATTY.—On October 26, 1920, at Taichow, Chékiang, to Dr. and Mrs. J. C. P. Beatty, a son.

LEVY.—On November 2, 1920, at the Maternity Bungalow, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Levy, a son. Hongkong papers please copy.

MUSO.—On October 16, 1920, Rome, "Villa Musso," to Commander and Mrs. G. D. Musso, a son. (By cable).

PARDOE.—On October 31, 1920, at Dr. Fearn's Home, No. 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai, the wife of W. A. L. Pardoe, a son.

REMEDIOS.—On November 1, 1920, at No. 99 Range Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. dos Remedios, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

HOLBOROW — GERRARD. — On November 2, 1920, at Yokohama, Arthur Conrad Holborow, to Margaret Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Gerrard of New York, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Shanghai.

STEWART JONES — ROBERTS. — On September 8, 1920, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. F. W. Linton-Bogle, M.A., Vicar of Alnmouth, Gershom Stewart Jones, LL.B., of Shanghai, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jones, of Liverpool, to Irene Finch, younger daughter of Dr. Sidney Roberts, M.A., Cantab., and Mrs. Roberts, of The Gables, Linslade, Bucks.

DEATHS

PATON.—On November 3, 1920, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, William Ballie Paton, aged 65 years.

SCATCHARD.—On November 4, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai. Thomas Richard Scatchard (Tommy) aged 5 years.

SMITH.—On November 4, 1920, at No. 208 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, Maude Agnes Smith, aged 23 years.

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SICAWAI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Oct. 29	30.27	67.0	N	1	65.8	61.0	79.9	51.6	C.
" 30	30.18	67.1	Calm.	0	68.6	69.0	80.6	52.0	B. C.
" 31	30.16	68.0	N W	1	58.8	57.7	62.6	57.9	O. R.
Nov. 1	31.26	68.6	W N W	1	62.1	61.4	75.6	49.8	B.
" 2	30.28	66.4	E S E	1	69.3	65.0	78.6	51.1	B.
" 3	3.20	68.9	S	2	69.8	65.0	78.5	56.1	B.
" 4	30.23	69.6	W N W	1	70.9	62.2	78.8	55.8	B.

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Oct. 29	58.0	59.2	77.8	76.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 30	18.0	61.0	76.8	87.8	Nil.	1.84
" 31	59.4	54.0	65.6	65.4	Nil.	0.30
Nov. 1	58.0	54.2	75.0	64.8	Nil.	Nil.
" 2	57.0	52.0	77.0	67.4	Nil.	0.03
" 3	60.4	62.4	77.6	69.6	Nil.	0.09
" 4	61.0	57.8	79.0	74.2	Nil.	Trace.

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G. George: Splashme Doll Book 60
A. S. Roe: Stories from Chinese History, New Edition ... 1.25
P. Fillmore: Czechoslovak Fairy Tales ... 2.25
A. Gleason: What the Workers Want: A Study of British Labor ... 4.00
Ten Minute Talks with Workers ... 1.00
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L. Hearn: Talks to Writers ... 1.75
A. Marshall: Peggy in Toyland ... 2.50
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J. W. Smith: The Little Mother Goose ... 1.25

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